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*See article on
Belmont School*

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

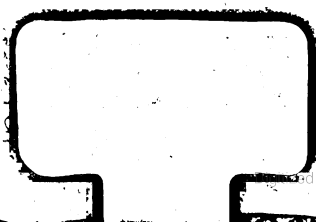
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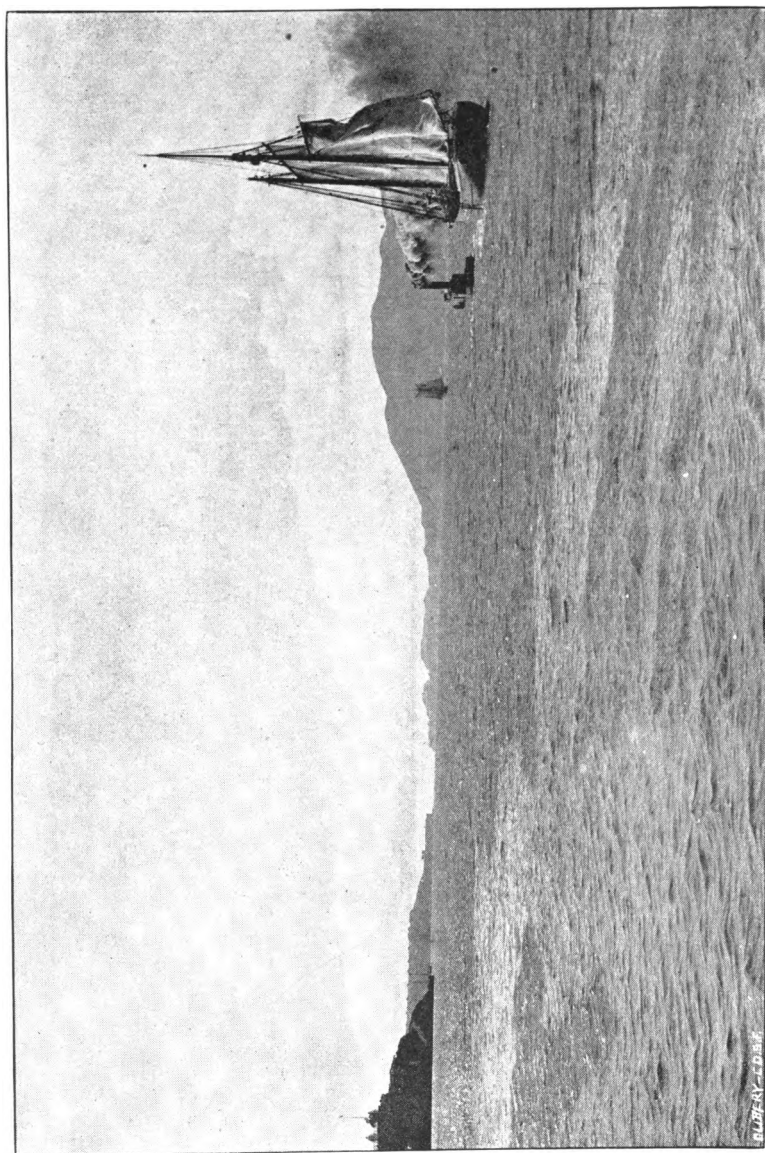
CONGREGATIONALISTS

ON THE

PACIFIC COAST.

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no. 1





THE GOLDEN GATE.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

. . . BY . . .

CONGREGATIONALISTS

. . . IN . . .

THE SEVEN PACIFIC COAST STATES

Theological Seminary . . .

Colleges and Academies . .

Associated with the Churches

IN THE

Pacific Coast Congregational Alliance.

SEPTEMBER, 1893

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Publications of the Alliance No. 1.

5

Pacific Coast Congregational Alliance

FOR THE

Promotion of Education.

552677

Preliminary Organization.

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Introductory.

This publication is the first output of a conference held in San Francisco April 28 and May 1 of the present year by selected representatives of the several Congregational institutions for higher education in California, Oregon and Washington, together with other interested friends.

It was the unanimous feeling of this conference that great good could come from such a mutual acquaintance and co-operation as should include all schools of whatever grade carried on at present by our Congregational churches, or which shall be founded by them hereafter, throughout the region lying between British Columbia on the north, the Rocky Mountains on the east, Mexico on the south and the Pacific Ocean on the west. In the faith born of this feeling the conference proceeded to resolve itself into the nucleus of a permanent organization to be known as the Pacific Coast Congregational Alliance for the Promotion of Education, and adopted the following provisional Articles of Constitution and Suggested Principles:

ARTICLE I.

The Name of this organization shall be the Pacific Coast Congregational Alliance for the Promotion of Education.

ARTICLE II.

The Object shall be to unify, systematize and strengthen the work of Christian education by Congregationalists upon the Pacific Coast.

SUGGESTED PRINCIPLES.

1. Each field, through its resident directors or by such other agency and in such manner as it may see fit to employ, to be responsible for the management of its educational work within its own limits.

INTRODUCTION.

2. Each field for the present to raise its own funds, either within its own territory or at the east.

3. Undesignated legacies or gifts, should such come to the Alliance, to be assigned or divided only by the full voice of the representatives of all the fields; regard being always had to relative need and general suitability of apportionment in view of locality or supposed preference of donor or devisor.

4. Only an advisory relation is contemplated or shall be attempted as between fields or by the whole or any part.

5. The main desire is to cultivate a familiarity between fields and of the whole territory by each part. This to be aimed at through correspondence, visitation and in all other practicable ways, particularly by exchange of delegates and visitors to General Association meetings and commencements, and through educational addresses and discussions of the same.

6. A union of all portions of the field in formulating statements for the press and issuing other publications which may affect the general welfare.

Provision was also made for carrying this preliminary organization over into a permanent one; to be effected through the agency of the General Associations of the Congregational churches in Washington, Oregon, Northern and Southern California, if possible at their sessions the present year.

Meanwhile it was judged best by the preliminary Alliance to draw together such a setting forth as that contained herein of the history, hopes, plans, condition and prospects of the institutions which already exist in the designated territory. This we have accordingly done and herewith send it forth commended to the earnest attention and productive sympathy of the friends of Christian Education both on the Pacific slope and on the Atlantic, in the sincere hope and prayer that it may be used of God as in some degree a John the Baptist to prepare the highway for the conquest and occupancy of this vast wilderness which we and our sister denominations are praying and working to see occupied by our King in His glory.

The Pacific Coast as a Field for Christian Education.

The term "Pacific Coast" is used with both a narrower and wider application. In the narrower as denoting only the three states—California, Oregon and Washington—which border upon the Pacific; in the wider as including also the four interior states—Arizona, Nevada, Idaho and Utah. These seven, together with a portion of Montana, send their waters into the Pacific and comprise all that portion of the United States territory lying west of the continental divide, the Rocky Mountains. They constitute, therefore, a great natural division. It is in this latter and ampler sense that the Congregational Alliance wishes to be understood when it stakes out the Pacific Coast for its field in Christian education. As yet, indeed, it is able to catalogue institutions in only the three seaboard states. But in the firm expectancy of faith it beholds them in all seven, and so is content to set to its undertaking no narrower limit than the whole of the great area named.

This division embraces a region considerably more than one thousand miles in length by an average of three-quarters of a thousand in width, or one-fifth of the entire territory of the United States. It covers an area of 717,060 square miles, and would be divisible into eleven New Englands. In this vast region Christian Education is but in its infancy and civilization

itself scarcely past it. It is only a little over a generation ago that Bryant, as indicating where one should go to most absolutely lose himself from human kind, spoke, in *Thanatopsis*, of

"—The continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon and hears no sound
Save his own dashings."

When that was written California was but a name, Washington less, and the other Pacific States the baldest *terra ferox*. To-day throughout all seven of these, and particularly in those states which border on the sea, are cities, towns, villages, farms, orchards, public schools, manufactories, railways, together with all the other paraphernalia of a bustling civilization. Seven, practically eight, great transcontinental railway lines already connect it with the East and others are in contemplation. So greatly changed the situation since Bryant's youth that the Oregon—did such a river exist—must now be dismayed to find the voice of his own dashings drowned in the din of sawmills, steamboats, railway trains and a multitudinous roar of other noises.

Of the variety and magnitude of the physical interests and resources of this region it is impossible to adequately speak. It is a seat of empire. Including the greatest variety of climate, soil and resource it possesses the capacity for almost unlimited production. It contains inexhaustible timber belts. Large portions of it abound in coal, iron and lead; other large portions in the precious metals. It possesses every description and quality of building material, including the best of granite, sand stone and marble. Its natural products cover nearly every useful grain or fruit grown under the sun. Its streams, lakes and ocean shores abound in fish. Its scenery is everywhere attractive, most of it distinguished, much of it magnificent. It is rapidly filling with a population than which there is not to be found a more vigorous, enterprising, resourceful or intelligent.

While this population numbered by the last census only about one-third that of New England, the increase between 1880 and 1890 for the Pacific States was, however, 875,101; for New England it was but 690,206; a percentage of increase for the Pacific States of sixty-two and one-half per cent, against fourteen and one-half for New England. What Dr. Josiah Strong eight years ago said of the West in general is by pre-eminence true of this Pacific West:—"The West is destined to surpass in agriculture, stock-raising, mining, and eventually, in manufacturing. Already appears the superiority of her climate, which Montesquieu declares "is the most powerful of all empires and gives guarantee alone of future development." Every advantage seems to be hers save only greater proximity to Europe: and if the East commands European commerce, the Golden Gate opens upon Asia and is yet to receive

"the wealth of Ormus and of Ind"—

and send her argosies to all ports of the broad Pacific.

"Beyond a peradventure, the West is to dominate the East. The West will direct the policy of the Government, and by virtue of her preponderating population and influence will determine our national character, and therefore, destiny.

"The [Pacific] West is to-day an infant, but shall one day be a giant, in each of whose limbs shall unite the strength of many nations."

During the eight years since this prophecy of Dr. Strong was written, great emphasis has been laid upon his words by the remarkable development of—to speak of no others—two of the most widely divided portions of the Pacific Coast, Southern California and the region lying about Puget Sound. Since eight years ago, when "Our Country" was issued, both of these regions have become centers of an immigration, business activity and permanent development which, even now phenomenal,

promise ere long to rank them among the most important points on the North American seaboard. Under the sunny skies and in the semi-tropical warmth of Southern California, with its vineyards, palm trees, orchards of oranges, almonds and figs, its beautiful villas, churches, colleges and observatories, is rapidly arising a congeries of communities, some of them already large, which combine within themselves all that is best and choicest in our American civilization; while the shores of the great inland sea of the north are fairly bristling with chimneys, steeples and electric masts. Puget Sound is a new Mediterranean; and possesses room within itself for the growing of a great republic, almost for a circle of republics, equal in population and power with those lands which border the Mediterranean of the East.

Materially considered, therefore, our field is of the most inviting; of the most inviting and inciting. It is scarcely paralleled in this regard upon the earth.

And it also seems to us, who are undertaking this Congregational Alliance for the prosecution of Christian Education, that the time is singularly propitious. To speak of California, particularly, as being the larger and older State, she has just entered upon the hopefulest of her successive eras. Her first was that of gold, filling her river bottoms and mountain valleys with nondescript multitudes of greedy and lawless men. That era is practically past. Then came her wheat era with its marvelous development of internal and maritime communication. This in turn was followed by the wide acreage of fruits which opened to her for a market the nation and measurably the world. But just now she appears to be entering upon a grander epoch still, that of education. Two of the largest and best equipped Universities of our country have just sprung into prominent position here and are gathering to themselves students

in surprising numbers. The State University at Berkeley has to a previous enrollment of nine hundred added this autumn a Freshman class of nearly three hundred; while Stanford, only twenty miles distant from her elder sister, in addition to four hundred and sixty already matriculated announces an entering class three hundred and fifty strong. Our smaller colleges and preparatory schools are in like manner giving good token of increasing growth. It is vitally important, therefore, for us to take advantage, in the interest of those things which are supreme, of this influx of an influence higher than has hitherto prevailed among us. For while the new tide may be making with strongest flow, as is but natural it should, at the center—it is destined to be felt in widest reach and fullest force both up and down our coasts, and in all those channels, within as well as without, through which the Divine Providence is able to exert its uplifting control upon human affairs.

And, in conclusion, the demands for hastening and prosecuting Christian Education within the field of the Pacific Coast are made urgent by such considerations as these:

1. The mixed character of our population. Only a fraction of it is home born; it is mostly gathered in from every quarter under heaven. It is more than heterogeneous; very much of it is diverse and incongruous; born in ideas and bred in practices antagonistic not only to the religious conceptions which founded our country but even to the political theories by which it has been guided. Apart from the restraining influences of a pure and intelligent religion, prevailing particularly among the educated classes, we possess here in large supply elements of discord, confusion and peril.

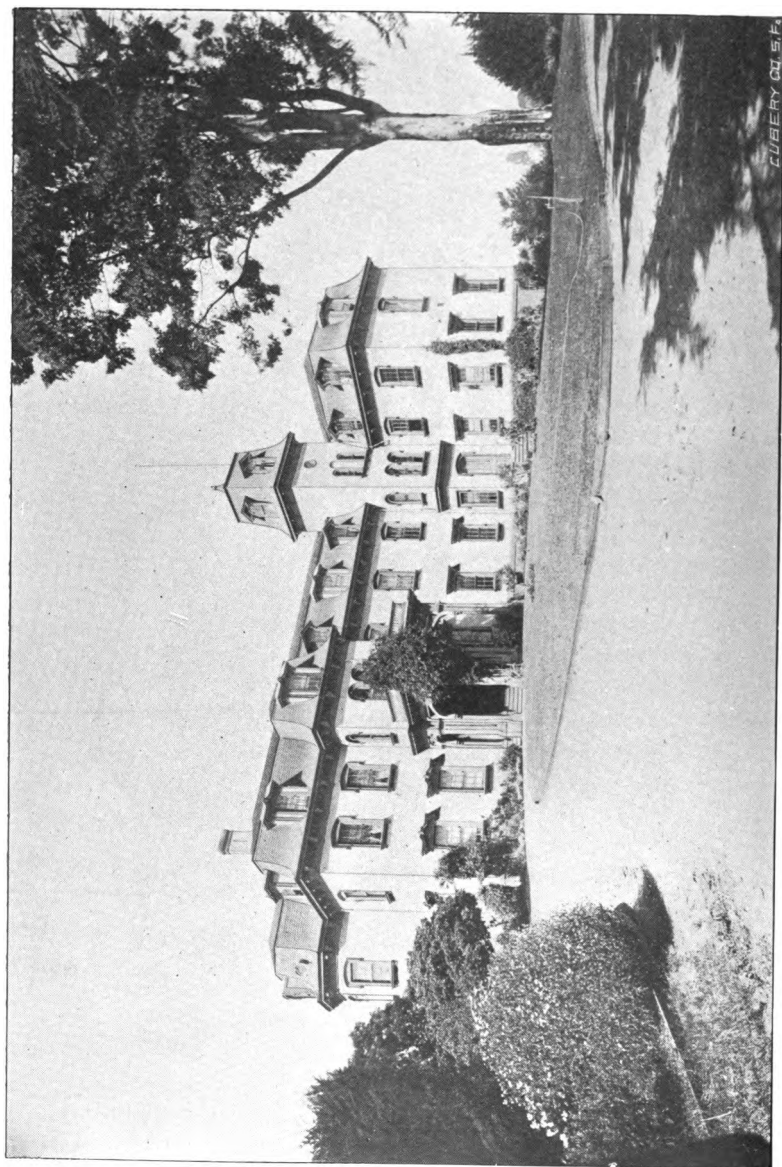
2. The tendency in all new communities where the material problems are yet unsettled and where material opportunities are great, is for even those born and bred under the best influences

of our land to become materialized, gross, immoral and even brutal. The multitude of things antagonistic to true Christian civilization which are being brought in upon us a flood, require a high, strong and instant lifting up of spiritual standards against them.

3. All that progeny of ill starred isms—Mormanism, Romanism, Liquorism, Anarchism, Atheism and, last but not least, Mammonism, are settling down within our borders and pressing us on every side even as did the Moabites, Ammonites, Hittites, and their other hereditary enemies, Ancient Israel. An energetic and universal diffusion of Christian Education, especially of that broad, free, flexible and self adaptive type, which the world calls Congregational, is vitally necessary now in the formative period of the civilization which is destined to play so important a part as is that of our Pacific Coast in the future of America and the world.

4. If any further consideration were necessary to stir us up to our present duty and opportunity, it would be found in the present and future relation of this coast to the great peoples and civilizations to the west of us. These Pacific States are to be, no long time hence, in closest touch with the already awakened millions of Japan and with those still more numerous myriads yet to be awakened in China and its contiguous lands. The greatest missionary opportunity and responsibility of the age beckons to us from across the Sunset Sea. We do not want any mere faded fringe of emasculate Christianity here but Christianity is in its densest, vitalest and most magnetically aggressive form. To have it so it is indispensable that these seven states be sufficiently and without loss of time planted with strong, well-equipped, well conducted Christian institutions for the prosecution of the secondary, higher and highest education.

In this great undertaking the East has scarcely less at stake than has the West. To the Congregationalism of the East, therefore, under the weighty multiplicity of our burdens and in the paucity of our financial resources the Congregationalism of the West makes appeal for consideration, manifested sympathy and material aid.



PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Pacific Theological Seminary,

Oakland, California.

Pacific Theological Seminary was founded in 1869. Believing that the Pacific Coast must train its own ministry and that many young men should be prepared for Christian work who could not go east for education, the General Association of California established the Seminary and appointed the Rev. Joseph A. Benton the first professor. A year later Professor Benton was joined by the Rev. George Mooar. For many years all the work of instruction was performed by them. The increase of the faculty began in 1884 and is proceeding as fast as financial growth will allow.

The Seminary—together with Hopkins Academy, established early and maintained until the present year—has been in financial straits more than once. For several years the two professors served without salary. At one crisis there was danger of bankruptcy and discontinuance. The institution was then saved by a timely gift of \$50,000 from the late Mr. Moses Hopkins, through which another \$50,000 was secured. That was in 1881. More recently two professorship endowments of \$50,000 each have been received from Edward Coleman, Esq. of Grass Valley, California, and Mrs. Julia Billings of Woodstock, Vermont.

PRESENT RESOURCES.

The present resources of the Seminary are the following. The land and buildings are estimated at \$60,000. Two professorships are fully endowed with \$50,000 each. Three others are but half endowed. A general expense fund of \$35,000 has been realized from the sale of land given by the

late Professor Benton, a most generous sum representing the frugality and devotion of a life-time, but barely sufficient to maintain the grounds and buildings in useful condition at their present size. In addition to these sums, which constitute the endowment, there are scholarship funds to the amount of \$23,500, the income of which is set apart to the aid of needy students.

The Seminary has now two buildings, shown in the accompanying cuts. They are sufficiently large for the immediate present, containing recitation rooms, chapel, library, reading room, reception room, refectory and kitchen, together with apartments for at least forty students. But as they are already much worn by age and usage, it is imperative that they be replaced within five years by buildings more suitable and enduring.

The library contains about six thousand volumes. While some of them are now out-dated, the majority are standard and valuable. One year ago a gift of one thousand dollars was received from Seth Richards, Esq. of Oakland for the immediate purchase of needed books, and this money has been wisely expended. Of course this is but the beginning of such a library as a theological seminary requires for its best work and widest influence. It contains, however, the works indispensable in the different departments of instruction, together with a large collection of pamphlets and unbound periodicals. It is worth while to add that the library of the State University and the public libraries of San Francisco are within easy reach.

PLANS AND NEEDS.

The Seminary management has extensive desires and plans for enlargement. Nothing is yet as it should be, except the splendid site in full view of the Golden Gate and overlooking the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and San Francisco with the bay and the surrounding mountains. It is recognized that modern and fully equipped buildings in brick or stone must be substituted for the wooden ones now degenerating rapidly.

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The buildings of such an institution ought to be a striking landmark, challenging admiration and support. In complete adaptation to their purpose they should be no whit inferior to those of other schools. Accordingly a full sketch has been made of the quadrangle of buildings which should crown Seminary Hill within a few years. As these buildings appear one by one, library, administration building, dormitories, gymnasium, chapel, each will contribute toward the manifestation of an architectural ideal.

LIBRARY.

The building needed at once is a spacious and fire-proof library. The books are now housed in narrow quarters, damp and chill, in the dormitory, with no protection against fire. A new library building with shelves enough for many years, with rooms for class work and for librarian, would cost about \$50,000. A Christian having wealth at his disposal could hardly find an investment more enduring and useful.

Funds for the purchase of books are also needed. In every department new books are ever surpassing old ones. A public library must be a steady purchaser, if it would keep itself and those dependent upon it up to the times. It must also be able to gather in year by year the older books which have won a permanent place in the world. At present Pacific Seminary library has very little purchase money. Large additions are required in this line, but these may be composed of many small gifts. Let no one hesitate to give little who cannot give much.

Nor is a library complete without a librarian. Its enlargement by purchase demands much time, practical talent and acquaintance with the book business. The whole library must be classified and catalogued. New books must be accessioned and assigned to their proper places on the shelves. And then steady and unstinted labor is called for to make the library serve its patrons. Here is a post of large influence. The library profession, as now scientifically developed and practiced, is not to be lightly esteemed. In

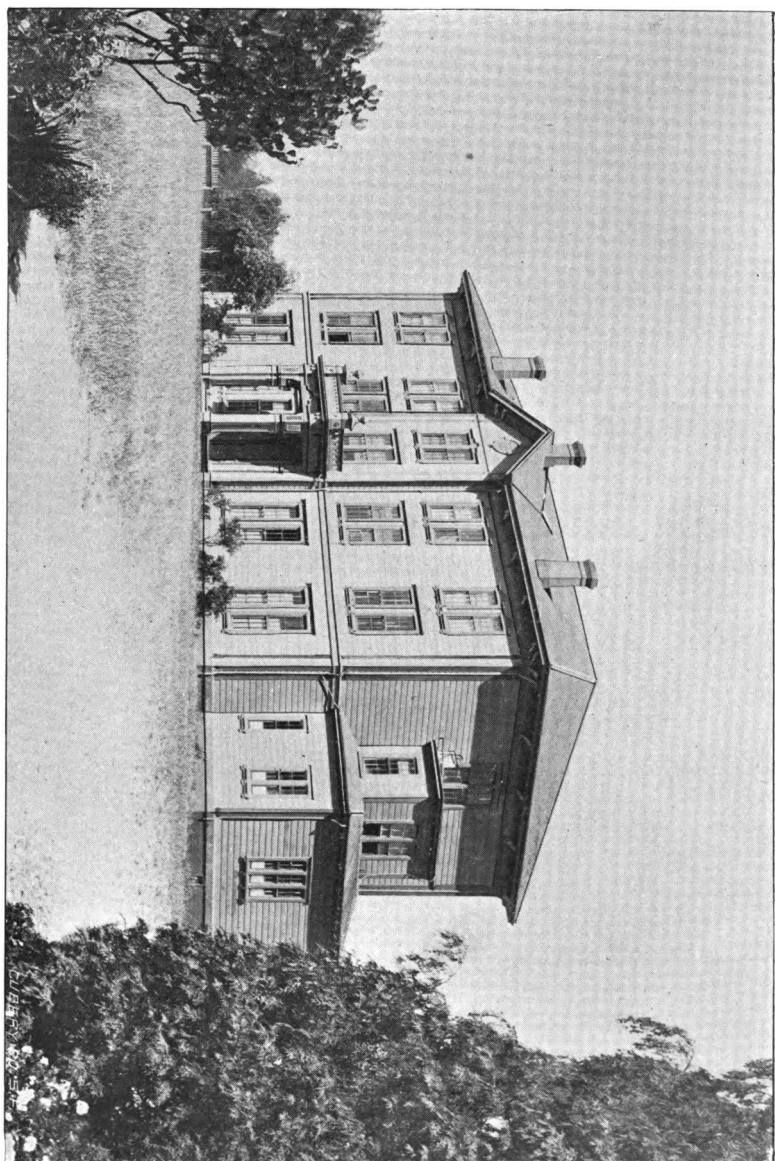
particular the librarian of a theological seminary should be theologically educated, otherwise he can neither purchase wisely nor appreciate the treasures under his charge nor open them efficiently to students and visiting public. But for the trained librarian the care of a large and growing theological library is a charge second to none in the institution in general usefulness. It must therefore be clear that to obtain such a librarian an endowment equal to that of a professorship is requisite. Pacific Theological Seminary is now looking for such a man and for the money to secure his service.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

A new library should be followed soon by a building for administration and recitation, and this by a dormitory with dining-room, kitchen, laundry and apartments for seventy-five students. These three buildings are essential to the prosperity of the Seminary. And commensurate with additions to the plant must be the growth of the general expense funds, which now are barely adequate for taxes, insurance and other inevitable current expenses.

FACULTY AND CURRICULUM.

The teaching force must be strengthened. At present five professors are trying to do the work done at Andover and Yale by nine or ten, at Hartford by twelve men. A professor of Church History is needed at once. A year hence an English Bible professor must be engaged, or important plans must be curtailed. Nor can a professor of Sociology be long dispensed with, for it is now demanded of the clergy that they be intelligent and active in that domain. These improvements are second to none in value, for in the long run the character and power of an institution are determined by the quality of its instruction. Pacific Theological Seminary will not wait for a full faculty before insisting upon high scholarship. The standard is now rising steadily. The Classical Course is arranged for college graduates, no others



PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—DORMITORY.

being admitted without standing the test of a satisfactory examination. For non-college men an English Course is projected, covering three full years and differing from the Classical Course in the exegetical department chiefly. There the English Bible only will be used. The aim is not to provide a short cut into the ministry, it is rather to furnish as complete a theological education as possible for those not prepared to study the Bible in the original languages. Thorough work is demanded everywhere and promotion is determined by rigid tests. No candidate will be approved unto the churches save according to his substantial qualifications.

WHY SHOULD PACIFIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY BE
MAINTAINED AND STRENGTHENED?

Pacific Seminary appeals confidently to the churches, and especially to active friends of Christian education, believing that good cause can be shown for making her growth a matter of common concern.

NOBLE HISTORY.

In the first place attention may be called to her noble record. The twenty-four years of her life have been full of good works. Professor Benton was one of the pioneers upon this Coast, a "forty-niner," and his life was identified with the advance of the state as well as of religion within it. Professors Mooar and Dwinell, though later comers, have given a quarter century or more each to the service of this state as pastors and teachers. The trustees have from the first been men prominent in the counsels of Congregationalism and active in all that affected the common weal. In the comparatively small number of graduates have been several who have held positions of unusual importance and have proved themselves men for emergencies of life and death. Honored in missionary circles must ever be the names of Rev. John Luther Stevens, martyred in Mexico in 1874, of Rev. Walter Weldon Bagster, who organized the West Central Africa

Mission of the American Board in 1880 and was cut down by the coast fever in 1882, and of others bearing still the burden of the day. Indeed Pacific may be termed a missionary seminary, and this reputation it should maintain, situated as it is over against the harvest fields of the Mikado's Empire and Cathay.

An institution employed so fruitfully by God has won a claim upon the future. One who has lived well has a further right to live, especially while the task unto which he was born remains unfinished.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

Turning to the present and future, it may be claimed that Pacific Seminary has many points worthy of the student's consideration.

The climate of Oakland is strong and stimulating. Many persons in weak health are built up here. It is believed that there are many young men in the land who feel themselves debarred from the ministry because they dare not risk the climate of New England or the Middle States long enough for a theological course, who could study here without danger and could spend years of fruitful labor in some of the healthful sections of the country.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

The region around San Francisco Bay is already becoming the center of a vast empire. Pacific Seminary stands in the midst of a great "metropolitan complex," composed of the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. All nationalities are represented here. All phases of life are offered to the student and the Christian worker. Particularly good is the opportunity to become acquainted with the people of China and Japan. The present population upon the shores of this Bay is about 450,000. A close student of affairs declared recently his conviction that within a few years 5,000,000 of people would be gathered here. Why not? There is ample room. There is rich land in the interior

The only Congregational Seminary West of Chicago. 17

valleys sufficient to support them. There are immediate commercial relations with Asia, Australia and the South Sea Islands, and there will be presently with Europe through the Nicaragua Canal. And there is such magnificence of location and surroundings as can be matched but seldom on the globe. All this is of consequence to a theological student. The movement among theological schools is toward the cities. It is demanded that their students learn affairs and men. The Seminary located in the midst of thronging humanity is in the way of furnishing the churches with religious leaders who understand human nature, the problems of the day, the methods and the power of organization, the practical application of the Gospel to the suffering and the sinning.

Especially is Pacific Seminary desirable for those who would spend their early ministerial life upon this Coast. Obviously it is better for them to be upon the ground, to gain some knowledge of the great field, to have the acquaintance of the active ministry and the Home Missionary Society's superintendents and to become personally known to some of the churches. All these things facilitate entrance upon definite work at graduation.

Nor is it a slight thing to be enrolled among the few graduates of an institution's early years. In no small measure the students help to build the institution. It is a life-long satisfaction to have made one's life count even in student days toward foundation laying or institution building. From such a college or seminary course have many emerged to find that, while their loyalty was service, it was also substance and method of self-culture. Pacific Seminary is still in her youth. She calls for the devotion of pupils who would help to determine whereunto these fair beginnings can be made to grow.

THE ONLY CONGREGATIONAL SEMINARY WEST OF
CHICAGO.

This fact alone should sufficiently commend this Seminary to the churches. The great spaces west of the Missis-

sippi are rapidly developing the school system. More young men and young women every year will be prepared for theological training and Christian work. They should not be held to the alternative of seeking that training at the east or of losing it altogether. This alternative would be peculiarly severe west of the Rocky Mountains. Some promising candidates for the ministry would be unable to go east. Others would never think of studying unless roused by a seminary hard by their home. Pacific Seminary will continually challenge young men unto the ministry, just as the colleges and universities attract them to a collegiate education.

ERA OF INSTITUTION BUILDING.

Nor must the relation of Pacific Seminary to the other schools of the Coast be overlooked. This has been called the era of institution building here. The school system is being marvelously improved. The Golden Gate Kindergarten Association is one of the finest in the land. The public schools do admirable work. The pupils of many high schools are received into the colleges and universities without examination. The academies and private schools are appropriating the very best methods and are turning off results of highest quality. There are Christian colleges in every state aiming at first-class, all-round equipment. The universities, one of them built in a day, are awakening the youth by the thousand. It is the educational age with us, not the age of gold digging nor the age of railroad building.

At such a time no factor in the grand educational array is superfluous, least of all the professional school which receives a select few from the more general schools and prepares them for special industry. In this great movement of education our theological seminaries must be in the forefront. Their standard should be even with the best. Their resources should be adequate to the situation. They should not lag behind the schools of law and medicine and science, though they use different methods, in their confident appeal to edu-

cated young men and women. And it should be proved that their graduates could not have better sought elsewhere that completest self-development which belongs by highest right to those who devote it to the direct service of religion.

Amid such surroundings and filled with such aims Pacific Theological Seminary stands expecting the support of churches and schools. It dare not ask less, it need not ask more, than to be made equal to its surroundings, able to discharge its full obligation. It is a time for rapid enlargement. On either hand is a great university demanding the best appointed professional schools for its graduates. Nor will the Christian colleges and academies ask less. It is with the latter that the Seminary is most closely allied. In fact it has made common cause with them. In conference assembled the representatives of all have struck hands for the promotion of Christian education. The Pacific Coast Congregational Alliance is the immediate outcome. It means that the Congregational institutions will work together, each for the others' good and all for the prosperity of the whole Coast. It means that what is done for one is done in the interest of all. It means that each will strive to be worthy of the rest and efficient in its share of the one work. The friends of Christian education are therefore urged to interest themselves in all the institutions which appear together in this pamphlet and to strive to augment their united power.

EXPENSES AND ASSISTANCE.

No charge is made for tuition, rent of rooms, or use of furniture and library. The student furnishes his own fuel and light. For incidental expenses every student is expected to pay \$5 each semester in advance, and those occupying rooms in the building twenty-five cents a week each for care of rooms. Board may be had at from \$3.50 to \$4 a week. The College and Education Society will render aid to needy and worthy students within the limit of \$75 a year. Additional assistance will be afforded from the scholarship funds of the Seminary. Arrangements are in progress

whereby students may be employed among the city churches and so may receive a part or the whole of their scholarship aid as compensation for service rendered. Other opportunities for self-help occur, particularly home missionary work during the summer vacation.

FACULTY.

GEORGE MOOAR, D. D.,

Coleman Professor of Apologetics and the Relations of Christianity and Science.

Acting Professor of Church History, and Librarian.

WALLACE WILLIAMS LOVEJOY, M. D., D. D.,

Professor of the Old Testament Languages and Literature.

Secretary of Faculty.

CHARLES SUMNER NASH, M. A.,

Mary A. Crocker Professor of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.

FRANK HUGH FOSTER, Ph. D.,

Professor of Biblical and Systematic Theology.

Lecturer on History of Doctrine.

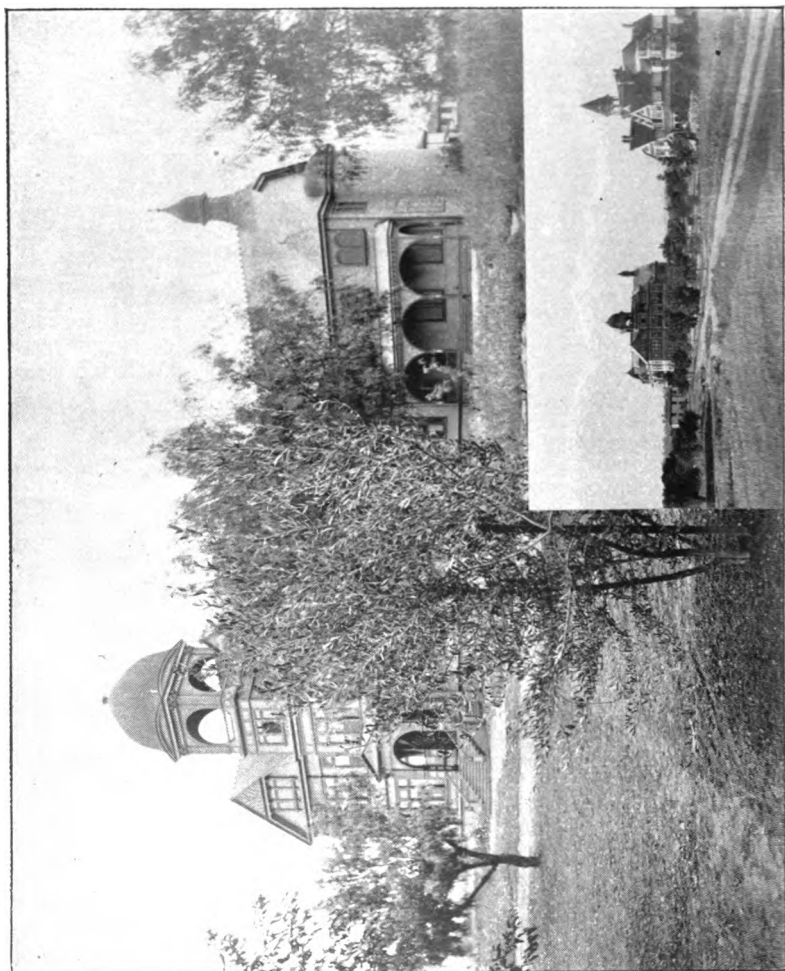
RHYS REES LLOYD, B. D.,

Acting Professor on Frederick Billings Foundation for New Testament Greek and Exegesis.

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Prof. W. W. LOVEJOY,

Oakland, California.



POMONA COLLEGE, UOUMEN HALL.

Pomona College,

Claremont, California.

ORIGIN AND GROWTH.

The Association of Congregational Churches of Southern California had a Standing Committee on Education as early as 1882. In May, 1887, the Association met in Los Angeles and became the "General Association of Southern California." It was virtually decided at that meeting to establish a college near Pomona, and in the following summer the first Board of Trustees was appointed by the Committee on Education, as had been authorized by the Association. The purpose of the churches in founding this institution is expressed in the motto which forms its seal, "Our Tribute to Christian Civilization."

The College rented rooms and began work in Pomona, September, 1889. In the following January Claremont Hall in the town of Claremont four miles distant, together with considerable valuable property, was given to the College, and the work was transferred thither. The first year an enrolment of fifty-five students was reached, of whom forty-four were from Pomona and vicinity. The fifth year enrolled 172 representatives from forty-eight towns and fourteen different states.

Although but five years have passed since the founding of the College, its work and influence have been widely felt and its life is already a part of the life of the state. It is repeating the history of most of the colleges which have shaped and moulded our states from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. They have not sprung into being fully equipped, but have been the result of faith, prayer and self-sacrifice. Pomona

is another and almost the latest link in the chain of Christian colleges which binds our states together and makes every part of the Union feel and honor the power of the Pilgrim faith.

LOCATION.

The College is located at Claremont, a little village on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R., four miles from Pomona, twenty miles from Pasadena, thirty miles from Redlands and Riverside, and thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. It is in a situation particularly favorable to health and is easily accessible from all parts of the state.

There are no colleges under Congregational control nearer than Colorado College, a thousand miles east, and Pacific University in Oregon, a thousand miles north. The only institutions in the state which might claim to reach the Congregational constituency of this great section are the State University and Stanford University, five hundred miles distant.

Situated in this new part of California, which in the near future is to be the home of a large population, and representing the "New England type of education," Pomona College has a wide field and a great opportunity.

RELATION TO THE CHURCHES.

The relation of Pomona College to the Congregational churches of southern California, is that of a child to its parents. By expressly stating the relationship in repeated resolutions; by financial aid involving much sacrifice; by sending to it the children from their homes; by furnishing broad-minded Christian men for its Board of Trustees; and by urging the highest standard of work and influence in its faculty—in these and other ways the churches have shown their warmest support and co-operation. The following resolutions, adopted by the General Association of Southern California at its meeting held in San Diego, may serve to indicate the attitude of the churches toward the College:

Resolved, That we congratulate the trustees and faculty of Pomona College upon the multiplied tokens of its solid and rapid development.

Resolved, That we endorse their liberal policy in adding to its teaching and administrative force the best procurable men and women and in maintaining the most approved methods and the highest standards of preparatory and collegiate work.

Resolved, That we recommend that every one of our churches make an annual offering to our College, and that every church strive to be represented in the catalogue of its students.

The General Association of Northern California also passed a favoring resolution at its meeting in October, 1892, at Oakland.

The American College and Education Society endorsed the College by an appropriation of \$4,000 for last year, and \$5,000 is pledged from that Society for the year '93-'94 on condition that the College shall raise \$9,000 in gifts from other sources.

Perhaps no single event is more significant as indicating the position which Pomona College holds among the churches of the state and their relations to each other than the Educational Convention held in Los Angeles April 13 and 14, 1892, at the call of the trustees, and attended by representative members of nearly all the churches in southern California. More than twenty carefully prepared addresses were presented by leading men of the state, setting forth the dangers of education misdirected, the need of educated Christian men, and discussing the work of the Christian college and the duty of the churches toward it.

Strong resolutions were adopted of which the following are samples:

Resolved, That we would for the present devote our efforts to the development of a college, properly so-called, rather than a university; that we would provide instructors, material equipment and courses of study for such grades of work as good as can be offered anywhere; that we would insure a persuasive Christian influence through a moral and spiritual atmosphere created by Christian teachers and Christian pupils.

Resolved, That as representatives of the Congregational churches of southern California we approve the faith of the Board of Trustees of Pomona College in going forward in the face of financial depression to

carry out the plan of a college of the highest grade, because we believe that every right plan is feasible and that God Himself will be with those who go forward in strong confidence in Him.

WHY POMONA COLLEGE NEEDS HELP FROM NORTHERN
CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST.

The Year Book of 1882 gives eight Congregational churches in southern California. Now, in 1893, there are over sixty. This indicates the newness of the towns of this part of the state and the rapidity of their growth.

During the past ten years a stream of immigration has been pouring into this new section from the older parts of the land and the history of the growth of all the western states is here in great part being repeated. Those who have come to make their homes in southern California are largely people of small means and all the conditions of frontier life are before them.

The resources of the country, though very great, are developed but in small part. Expenses in making homes and planting orchards are heavy and returns for several years are very small, while all the demands for churches, schools, roads, county and town buildings and all the necessities of community and state life are pressing at once.

But Christian men and women are alive to the need of making the educational institutions of this new section such that they shall contribute to the development and maintenance of a Christian civilization, and the fact that during the past year more than seven hundred individuals in southern California have given what they could to support Pomona College is a pledge that the institution will be wholly cared for as soon as possible by its own immediate constituency. But the multiplicity of pressing claims makes this for the time impossible and unless help from outside the limits of southern California can come in, the opportunity must be in so far lost. Such an institution as Pomona College aims to be, fully equipped and thoroughly Christian, does not now exist on this coast. Could there be a better place to build a



Christian college as well endowed for its work as Leland Stanford Jr. University for its broader work? The immediate vicinity affords a fine and rapidly growing constituency. The healthful climate will make it much sought by Christian students from colleges in the east and middle west. It will in a large sense belong then to the whole country. It should be well equipped, therefore, and all should unite to aid it.

VISIBLE TOKENS OF PROGRESS.

The College has two buildings, shown in the accompanying cuts. Sumner Hall has been known for four years as Claremont Hall, and has been embalmed in College song. The Board of Trustees has now changed the name in honor of Mrs. Mary B. Sumner, wife of Prof. C. B. Sumner, to whose efforts, more than to all others, the College owes its existence and very much of its present prosperity. Hereafter Sumner Hall is to be devoted to the young women and will be the main building of a proposed group of cottages devoted to their use.

Holmes Hall, the gift of the wife and daughter of Cyrus W. Holmes, Jr. of Monson, Mass., was opened for use January 27, 1893. It is a beautiful and commodious building, containing recitation rooms, society rooms, reading room, office and chapel, and for the present accommodating the laboratory in the basement.

FACULTY.

REV. CYRUS GRANDISON BALDWIN, M. A.,
*President, *1890.*

REV. CHARLES BURT SUMNER, B. A.,
Professor of Biblical Literature. 1888.

REV. EDWIN CLARENCE NORTON, M. A.,
Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Dean of the Faculty. 1888.

FRANK PARKHURST BRACKETT, M. A.,
Professor of Mathematics. 1888.

MISS PHEBE ESTELLE SPALDING, B. L.,
Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric. 1889.

REV. DANIEL HERBERT COLCORD, M. A.,
Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. 1890.

MISS MARY EMILY HARRIS, B. S.,
Principal of the Young Women's Department. 1891.

REV. ARTHUR DART BISSELL, M. A.,
Professor of Modern Languages. 1892.

GEORGE GALE HITCHCOCK, B. A.,
Professor of Chemistry and Physics. 1892.

FREDERICK HORATIO BILLINGS,
Assistant Professor in the Natural Sciences. 1892.

WILLIAM B. SHAW, M. A.,
Professor of Political Economy and History. 1893.

CASSIUS C. BRANNAN,
Instructor in Violin, Viola and Violoncello. 1890.

MRS. LILLIAN LINK BRANNAN,
Instructor in Piano, Guitar and Harp-Zither. 1890.

MISS CORA HALL,
Assistant in Piano. 1891.

ARTHUR DART BISSELL,
Instructor in Voice and Harmony. 1892.

MRS. GARDEN-MACLEOD,
Drawing and Painting. 1893.

* Date of Appointment.

GENERAL NOTES.

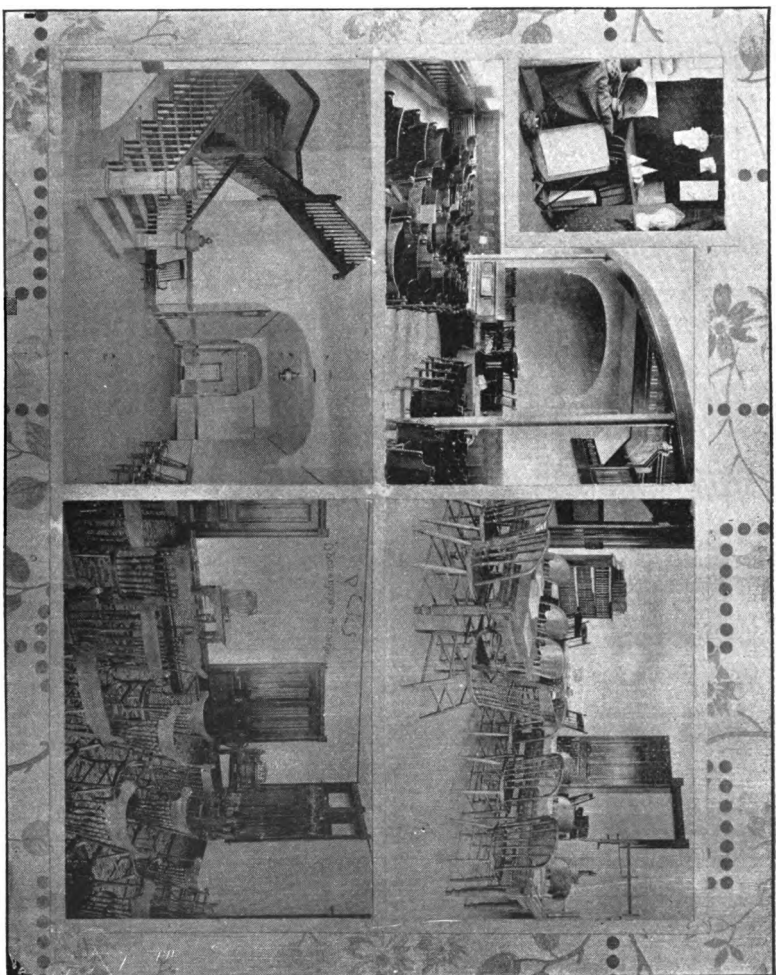
Like such Christian colleges as Amherst and Williams in courses of study and standard of attainment, in ideal Pomona College approaches more nearly the type of such western schools as Oberlin and Iowa College. Co-educational because we believe in co-education—not because it seems necessary. The College and Preparatory School are connected, contrary to the eastern precedent. In the west this has seemed a necessity and it has in the end proved an apparent blessing in its results. The College has exerted a strong uplifting and moulding influence upon the Preparatory School. Christian influence of upper class men has been long continued with very important results. The evils attendant are greatly diminished in the case of Pomona College by the policy of management. There is no commercial course attachment to the academy. No English courses. No normal courses. The aim from the beginning is to set before the student the best courses, offering him no temptation to short courses. The association of college and preparatory students stimulates the ambition of lower class men and women, and a large proportion of the preparatory department enter college. The aim of the school is to prepare young men and women to enter the special professional schools of the universities; and we shall recommend them to the best. We believe that the under-graduate courses can be wisely taken in full; that such a course is a necessity, rather than a luxury; that establishment in character will be best promoted by such a course, and that the demands of the future will be such as to call into action the best preparation possible. We therefore recommend the regular college courses, with reasonable range of electives, as the best preparation for professional studies.

The cash endowment amounts as yet to nothing. A gift of \$50,000, made by Mrs. Field, of Monson, Mass., just before her death, is conditioned upon the obtaining of another \$50,000 before January 20, 1894. It is of great importance that this condition be met. Owing to the necessities of our

first years the Board of Trustees has been obliged to incur some obligations for building, furnishings, and other expenses. These are in part provided for. While the indebtedness has not been altogether desirable, it has seemed to be necessary, if we would maintain a standard approved by our churches and the patrons of the school. The outcome seems to have justified the faith of the Board of Trustees. The College has the confidence of the public, and while it is now needing funds to pay its teachers, its credit is good and the condition is not critical. Resolute co-operation will prevent a crisis and such co-operation is confidently expected.

Aside from the equipment and courses of study we believe that the atmosphere of the Christian college is a matter of great moment. The teachers in a Christian college are men who are frequently called to other schools at far higher pay. One of our own number has just come to us from a school which gave him more than double the equipment and nearly double the pay for his services. A professor in one of our western colleges, upon a salary of \$600, refused again and again to go to a large eastern university. The only account given for these instances—and they are the rule rather than the exception, for very few teachers in western Christian colleges are receiving the salaries paid to common school men—is that the teachers believe that in real influence in character building their lives now count for more than they would in merely secular schools.

Pomona students are justifying our hopes. Out of one hundred and thirty-five students this year nearly one hundred are growing Christians. Of the small number who have decided upon their life's work fifteen—ten young men and five young women—are looking forward to such work as the ministry and missionary fields and Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association work. And not a few look forward to active business life with the purpose of making money to put their classmates at work in the world's work. The students show the same spirit of SERVICE which



POMONA COLLEGE.—INTERIOR VIEW.

marked the earlier days of pioneer college work in the east and middle west.

Aside from the regular college and preparatory courses we have undertaken to build up a good School of Music, not as something aside, but as a part of the institution. The department has employed three teachers during the past year. The work attempted is well done. Forty-three students are taking music only. These are in addition to the one hundred and thirty-five in the academic studies. This department will need a building of its own within a short time. We wish to bring to all the best influences of the best music.

One of our aims is to put the advantages of the school within reach of all. We therefore make charge for board and room at cost. Tuition is moderate and wholly self-supporting students will receive scholarships which will meet the tuition. Those not wholly self-supporting, but who need some help, are given work for the College to meet the tuition.

Expenses need not exceed \$220. A resolute young woman can meet the expenses of the year with \$125. A young man with good health and ordinary ability can make his way with \$100, and with extraordinary ability he may provide all expenses by his work.

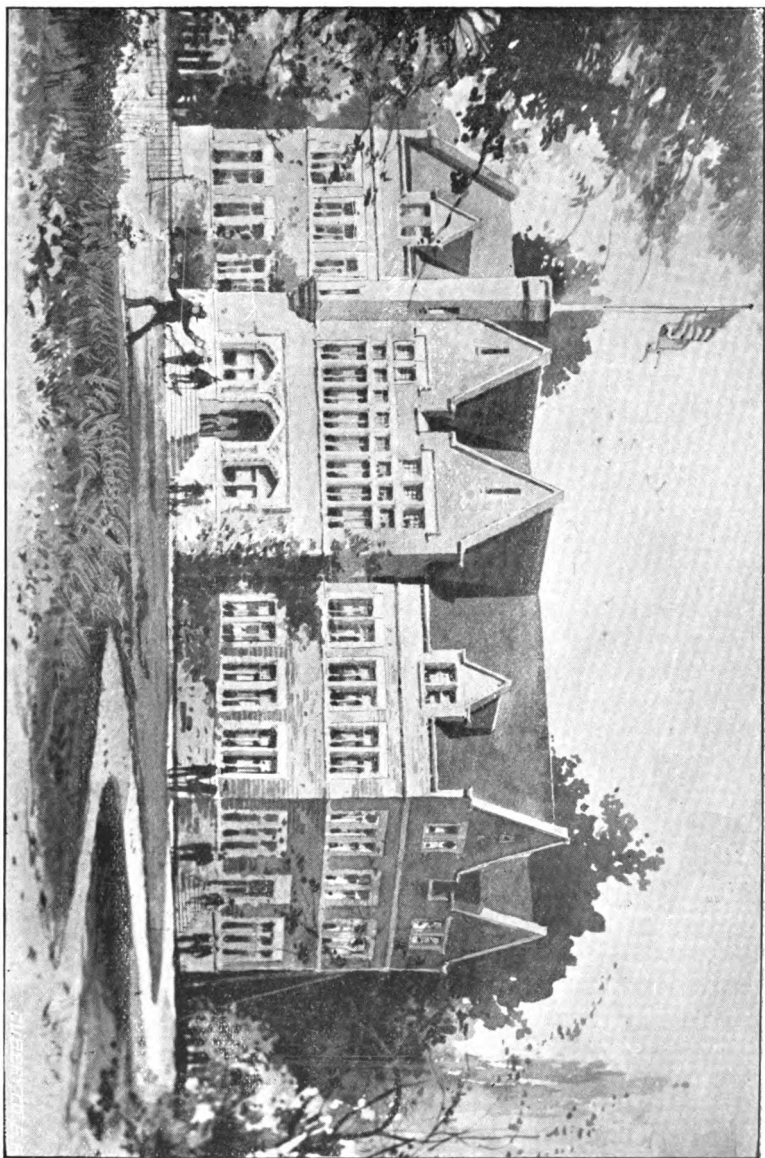
Pacific University.

Forest Grove, Oregon.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Pacific University, like many of the best religious and educational institutions of our land, was in its inception a missionary enterprise. It was emphatically the child of missions, in this sense at least, that its foundations were laid by men whose lives had been dedicated to missionary work.

Rev. G. H. Atkinson, D. D., came to Oregon in 1848 as the first missionary sent to that region by the American Home Missionary Society. He tells us that before leaving for his distant field of labor he made a visit to New York for instructions, and while there was introduced to Rev. Theron Baldwin, Secretary of the American College and Education Society, then newly organized to establish a college in every new state, who responded: "You are going to Oregon; build an academy that shall grow into a college, as we built Illinois College." Accordingly on his arrival in the territory after a long sea voyage of eight months by way of the Sandwich Islands Dr. Atkinson made a visit to Rev. Harvey Clarke of West Tualatin, now Forest Grove, who with his wife, a graduate of Oberlin, fired with a zeal for missionary work among the native tribes had come to Oregon in 1842 as independent, self-supporting laborers. The suggestion of a permanent Christian school for Oregon met with a hearty response from Mr. Clarke. Indeed the idea had taken firm root in his mind and heart years before, and had already found some realization in the establishment of a school which had been carried on for years near the site of the present college building under his patronage and direction



PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.—MARSH MEMORIAL HALL.

with the assistance of Mrs. Tabitha Brown, a veritable mother in Israel in those pioneer days of Oregon.

Thus Dr. Atkinson found the soil ready at Forest Grove to receive the seed which he had been instructed to sow. The two men acting together called a meeting of churches and Christian brethren to be held Sept. 21, 1848, at Oregon City. At this meeting a board of trustees was chosen and requested to co-operate and establish an academy with collegiate privileges. One year later, Sept. 29, 1849, Tualatin Academy was incorporated by the territorial legislature. Mr. Clarke was the first President of the Board of Trustees, and continued to hold the position till the time of his death.

Two hundred acres of his donation land claim were given as the basis of its endowment, and subsequently one hundred and fifty acres additional from his land claim and that of Mrs. Clarke were donated to secure the services of competent instructors. About one-half of the present beautiful campus of thirty acres was the gift of Mr. Clarke, and when the first college building was erected, now standing on the campus and in daily use, he assisted largely with his means in obtaining the needed material, as well as laboring actively with his own hands in the construction of the building. There were others who contributed generously of their means and labor, but none to so great an extent as did Mr. and Mrs. Clarke.

For forty years, or until his death which occurred in 1889, Dr. Atkinson was Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Academy and College, and was seldom absent from their meetings.

He was a man of varied attainments and wide experience. He had charge of the entire missionary work of his denomination in the northwest, until but a few years before his death the field became so large as to necessitate its division, and yet he found time and strength to interest himself actively in any enterprise that promised to promote the welfare of the state. The interests of Pacific University were always among those that lay nearest his heart.

The instructors in the earlier years of the school were hard worked and poorly paid. The grade of teaching was necessarily low, but was continually raised as rapidly as students could be found or fitted to take the higher branches. The purpose to raise the courses of study to the grade of a college just as soon as circumstances would permit was kept constantly in view.

In the spring of 1852 Dr. Atkinson made the long and difficult journey to the east by way of the Isthmus in the interest of the College. His mission was so far successful that the American College and Education Society endorsed the College and pledged the interest of \$10,000 for the support of the first professor.

He also secured other substantial support for the school, and, what was of vastly more importance to its future development, he induced Rev. S. H. Marsh to come out in 1853 from his New England home and assume the care of the embryo College.

Immediately upon his arrival in Oregon steps were taken to add collegiate grades of instruction to those in the Academy, and in January, 1854, new articles of incorporation were granted by the legislature, and the present institution, known as Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, was created.

The difficulties lying before the College were much the same as those that had beset the Academy. There was need of buildings, of teachers, of funds, and not less than these, a need of students, of young men and women who could be inspired with the thirst of knowledge and induced to devote the time necessary to pursuing the higher branches of education. President Marsh resolutely set himself to the supplying of these needs. The trials and hardships which he had to endure we can hardly realize. But brighter days came in due time. The country began to fill up with an immigration of the best class. Houses were erected, and families came in and built up society about the young College. A few thoughtful and promising young men, ambitious for

higher culture, gathered about the enthusiastic teacher, some of whom have been prominent in public affairs in Oregon for many years.

The need of funds was constantly pressing, and President Marsh made three different trips to the east to solicit aid. He obtained about \$70,000 in cash, besides valuable gifts of books for the library. He continued at the head of the College till his death in 1879, a full quarter of a century. To his wide foresight and untiring zeal and courage is due very largely the high rank which the institution has always held among the colleges of the Pacific Coast.

Rev. John R. Herrick succeeded President Marsh after an interval of one year. Rev. J. F. Ellis was the third president of the College and was succeeded in 1891 by Rev. Thos. McClelland. During the different administrations succeeding President Marsh it has been the aim to carry the work forward on the high plane upon which he left it. A detached account of the work done by each belongs to a more complete history of the institution.

THE PRESENT EQUIPMENT.

The College is happy in the possession of an ample campus of thirty acres, about a third of which is covered with a fine growth of magnificent oaks and firs. Accommodations for base ball, foot ball and other athletic sports are afforded by the unwooded portion.

The two frame buildings in which recitations are chiefly held at present were erected in 1853 and 1864, one called the Academy Building, the other called the College Building. The former contains a chapel and three recitation rooms; the latter the library, the chemical and biological laboratories and two recitation rooms. It will be seen that these are exceedingly cramped quarters in which to conduct successful work. Indeed, now that we are on the eve of better things, one almost wonders how it was possible to do the work which has been done in them during the past years.

Besides these the College has two dormitories, the Ladies

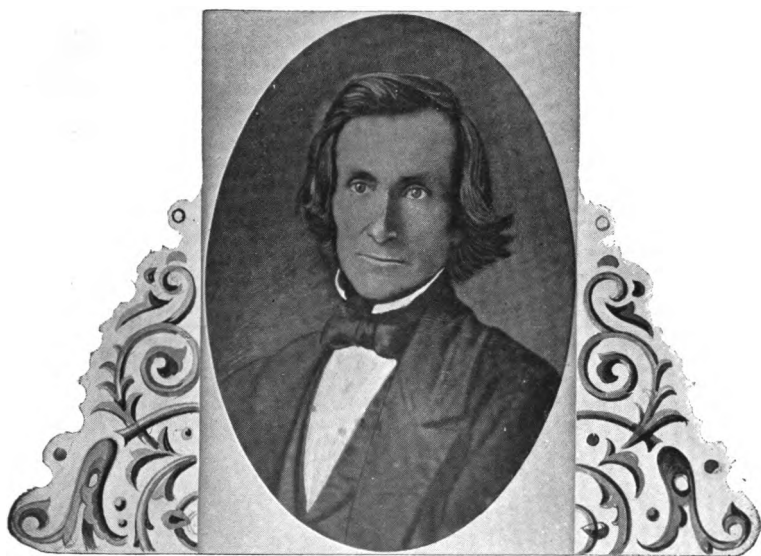
Hall, a large four story building for young women, containing all the modern conveniences, which was erected during the presidency of Dr. Herrick chiefly by funds secured at the east through his personal solicitation, and a young men's dormitory, a less pretentious two story structure affording opportunities for simple living at a nominal price. The gymnasium building is supplied with some of the more necessary apparatus, and is open daily for the use of students.

Ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies on Commencement Day, 1893, for a new building to cost \$50,000 and to measure 140 by 64 feet. Sufficient money, \$25,000, has been subscribed to enclose it, and it is hoped that the friends of the College will furnish funds necessary to complete the building without serious delay. The plans of the architect include some thirteen recitation rooms, office, reception room, reading room, library and a commodious assembly room for chapel exercises. The chapel is so arranged that by throwing adjoining rooms into connection with it it may be made to accommodate an audience of a thousand people.

The College library, now numbering 6,500 volumes, offers excellent facilities for reference and special study, and is also open for students daily. In connection with it a reading room containing the leading magazines and periodicals is maintained.

In the matter of courses of study the College has recently taken an advanced stand. The courses as now in effect are modeled closely after such New England colleges as Williams and Amherst. The bulk of the studies is still prescribed, but in the junior and senior years two-thirds of the work is elective. Pacific University is the first college in the Pacific northwest to adopt this plan which has proved so successful elsewhere.

Not the least of the recent improvements is the establishment of well equipped laboratories. The chemical laboratory was put upon a firm foundation in 1891 and now possesses all the necessities for the successful pursuit of the courses in



REV. HARVEY CLARKE.
REV. GEO. H. ATKINSON, D. D.
DR. S. H. MARSH,
First President Pacific University.
OREGON PIONEERS.

General and Analytical Chemistry. The biological laboratory was established the following year, and is being now as thoroughly equipped.

The Conservatory of Music has exhibited marked growth during the past two years, and the grade of work done is of a high order. The methods pursued are those used in the best conservatories of this country and Germany.

The faculty numbers thirteen, of whom four give instruction in the academic department only; seven in the College, a small part of whose work lies also in the Academy; and two in the department of music. The character of the work done is indicated by simply stating that the culture of the following colleges is represented in the faculty; Oberlin, University of Vermont, Williams, Princeton, Beloit, University of Michigan, Tabor, Wellesley and Grinnell.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The value of the present buildings and land is estimated at \$65,000, the library and apparatus \$12,000, while the invested funds amount to a little over \$114,000, making the total, value of the College property \$191,000. The College has no debt except \$5,000 incurred during the past year in making necessary repairs on buildings and providing accommodations for an actual increase in the number of students.

The region tributary to Pacific University is possessed of unsurpassed natural advantages of climate, soil, forest and mines. Traversed by the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and having a frontage on the Pacific, it has every advantage for international commerce. There is everything to give assurance that this highly favored region must soon teem with a vast population. Until recently the development of Oregon has been slow, because of its isolation as an extreme state, and the absence of transcontinental lines of travel. The first railroad reached Portland a little over a dozen years ago. Now it is the chief terminal of all the great transcontinental lines which reach the Pacific northwest, and capital and population of the most desirable kind are flowing rapidly and steadily into the state.

FOREST GROVE.

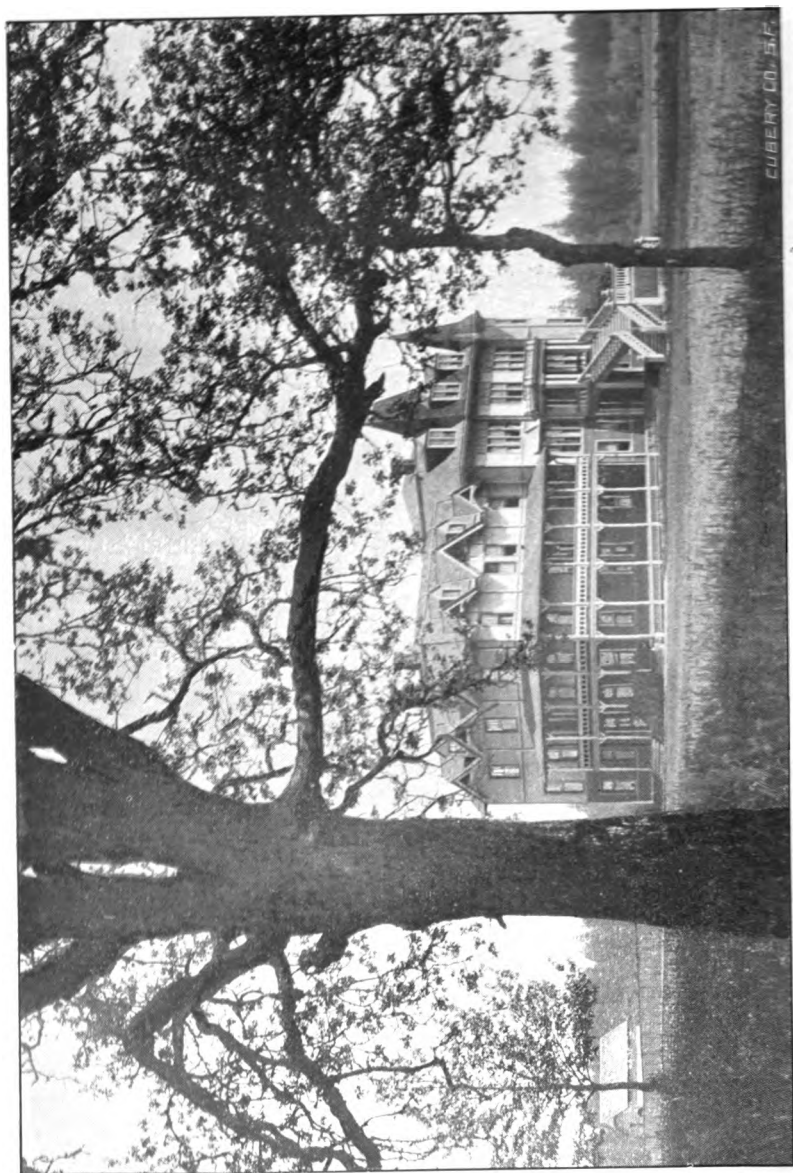
The seat of the institution is an ideal college town. In point of natural beauty little is left to be desired. The provision in the original deed of the town site and of every lot sold, that the sale of intoxicating drinks is forbidden on penalty of forfeit of title, has effectually shut out the saloon from the place; and the character of the refined intelligent population is such as to afford strong moral protection to the young people who gather for study. It is situated on the Southern Pacific railroad, twenty-six miles from Portland, the Metropolis of the Pacific northwest, where all the various lines of travel converge. It is thus easy of access to the young people in all Oregon, Idaho and western Washington, and students from all this vast region are now coming to the school in increasing numbers.

THE RESULTS

of the work in the past are hard to estimate. For many years the institution struggled to maintain its existence against difficulties such as few like enterprises have encountered. During all of the early years of the school Oregon was so isolated, in the phrase of Dr. Atkinson, as to be "almost beyond the pale of national recognition;" so indeed for many years the Sandwich Islands served as the base of supplies. The population was sparse and but little in sympathy with the aims of an institution of higher learning, so that growth was in the nature of the case slow. But withal the influence of the school in developing the best elements of the civilization of the state is strongly marked.

The thorough work and the extended courses which are required of the students raised the general standards of education in the territory; and through its officers and early graduates it has had much to do with the shaping of the general educational policy.

Of the 104 who have graduated from the regular college courses an unusually large percentage have reached positions of marked influence. As ministers, teachers, legislators,



PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.—LADIES' HALL.

judges, lawyers, physicians, editors and successful business men they are exerting a powerful influence on the growing civilization of the Pacific northwest. Some of them, too, as missionaries are doing fine service among the heathen people in our own and foreign lands. In addition to those who have been regular graduates from the College some 2,500 others have taken partial courses and no estimate of the work of the school will be complete which fails to take account of these. Few of them have been able to come in contact with a college life even for a term without having their view of the world, with its duties and privileges, enlarged and improved. A large proportion of them have gone out as teachers in the public schools and thus directly they have brought to thousands more the influence of the life and spirit of the school.

Looking over the history of the institution, we readily enter into the sentiment expressed not long ago by one of its founders: "We desire to be especially grateful to God for His providential care of it from the first until the present hour, and the conviction deepens that His thought gave it being, nourished its infancy, furnished its needful support, guided its course, raised its instructors and watchful friends, and has thus made it a blessing to many youth, to many families and to many communities."

THE OUTLOOK

for the future is full of promise and there are strong indications that the institution has entered on a new era of prosperity. The last year had a larger attendance of students than any in its previous history.

The alumni and other friends are rallying to its support in a way that is most gratifying to those who are immediately responsible for its administration. Plans for adding to its facilities and enlarging the scope of the work are under way and approaching completion with most gratifying signs of success.

SOME OF THE MOST PRESSING NEEDS.

First: \$25,000 to complete and furnish the Marsh Memorial Hall, the estimated cost of which is \$50,000. Second: increased endowment. Three professorships have been started, the Eells Professorship amounting at present to about \$10,000, the Marsh Professorship amounting to about \$5,000, and the Brown Professorship amounting to about \$3,000. The income of these by the terms of the gifts must be applied to the principal until it reaches a sufficient sum to pay the salary of a professor. \$15,000 will at present do this. If these professorships could be completed at once, it would greatly reduce the pressure to meet current expenses. Third: \$5,000 to supply books for the library and much needed apparatus for the study of the sciences.

Speaking of the needs and prospects of the institution, Dr. J. A. Hamilton of the American Education Society, from a personal acquaintance with the field and the work, writes under date of May 17th, 1893: "In my judgment too hopeful a view of the prospects of this institution can hardly be entertained. Its field is one of vast importance, and its purpose and methods are entitled to the unreserved confidence of the Christian public. I know of no work to which lovers of higher Christian education could put their hand with more certainty that they are aiding an object which will bless the present and coming generations."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the President and Trustees of the Tualatin Academy and Pacific University, situated at Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon, the sum of..... dollars, to be used for the interest of the said institution, under the direction of the Trustees.



REV. CUSHING EELLS, D. D.
Founder of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash.

Whitman College,

Walla Walla, Washington.

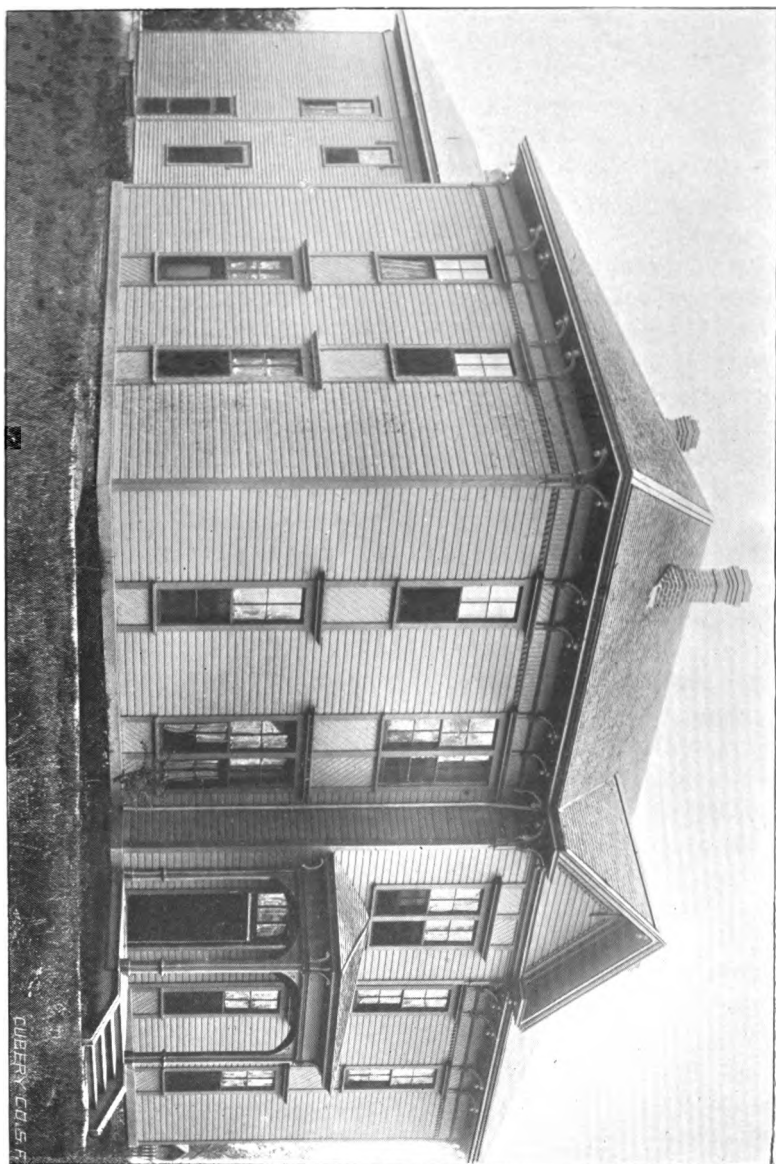
Behind this institution there is a historic romance of rare interest. It begins with a visit of four Indians to St. Louis. They belonged to the Flathead tribe, and had been sent by their people to learn more of Christianity, some knowledge of which they had received from a wandering trapper, and to bring back to them the Bible. It was a long and perilous journey, as much so for them as it would have been for an equal number of white men at that time. Gen. Clark was in command at St. Louis, and Roman Catholic influences were dominant. The Indians were treated royally and loaded with presents, but the one purpose of their journey was not gratified. After an extended stay, the two old men having died, the two younger determined to return home. As they were representatives of a great tribe, there must be formal leave-taking. In the midst of the exercises on that occasion one of the Indians poured out his heart in a speech which fortunately was preserved and forwarded to Christian philanthropists in the east by a clerk in the employ of the American Fur Co. It was as follows:

"I came to you over a trail of many moons from the setting sun. You were the friends of my fathers who have all gone the long way. I came with one eye partly open for more light to my people who sit in darkness. I go back with both eyes closed. How can I go back blind to my blind people? I made my way to you with strong arms through many enemies and strange lands, that I might carry back much to them. I go back with both arms broken and empty. The two fathers who came with us, the braves of many winters and wars, we leave asleep by your great water and wigwam. They were tired in many moons, and their moccasins worn out. My people sent me to get the white man's

Book of Heaven. You took me where you allow your women to dance as we do not ours, and the Book was not there; you showed me the mages of good spirits and pictures of the good land beyond, but the Book was not among them to tell us the way. I am going back the long, sad trail to my people of the dark land. You make my feet heavy with the burden of gifts, and my moccasins will grow old in carrying them, but the Book is not among them. When I tell my poor blind people, after one more snow, in the big council, that I did not bring the Book, no word will be spoken by our old men or by our young braves. One by one they will rise up and go out in silence. My people will die in darkness, and they will go on the long path to the other hunting grounds. No white man will go with them, and no white man's Book to make the way plain. I have no more words."

Such was the Macedonian cry from far-away Oregon (now Oregon, Washington and Idaho) to Christian America to "come over and help." God has never permitted such a cry to fall to the ground. He did not this. It reached the ears of the great Missionary Societies, and search began for brave and consecrated hearts who would dare the perils of the journey of 2,000 miles through a wilderness peopled only by savage men. Many strong young men declined the task, preferring the easier and less dangerous fields in foreign lands. But God had prepared heroic souls for this work, as he always does for the execution of his purposes. These were Marcus Whitman, M. D., and Rev. H. H. Spaulding, with their newly wedded wives. Mr. W. H. Gray, afterwards author of *Gray's History of Oregon*, accompanied them. It was in the spring of 1836 when they set forth under the auspices of the American Board. The two wives were worthy help-meets of their husbands. They were the first white women to enter Oregon. Every possible obstacle was presented by officials of the Hudson's Bay Co. to deter them. Dr. Whitman took with him also a wagon, and the opposition was even more determined against that. Those officials well knew that the wives and wagons meant American homes, and that American homes meant the end of their great game preserve and fur monopoly. The significance of the crossing of the continent by a wagon was especially ominous. It meant a highway from the east across the mountains for the coming in of migration, a thing

WHITMAN COLLEGE.—LADIES' HALL.



CURRY CO. S. F.

they had ever declared impossible. The constant cry had been that Oregon could be reached from the United States only by the ocean around Cape Horn. Oregon was only a game country, hence worthless to the United States. All such statements vanished before the indomitable doctor with his wife, his wagon, and wheat and apple seeds.

One memorable scene by the way awaits the canvas of some great painter. When the little band had reached the summit of the Great Divide, whence rivers start to the four quarters of the compass, under the clear sky, with their faces turned toward the Pacific, the open Bible before them, and the stars and stripes above them, in prayer they consecrated the "Western Empire" and took possession for "God and Native Land."

They arrived in the Walla Walla valley in the fall of 1836. Dr. Whitman soon located his mission at a place called Wailatpu, on the Walla Walla river, six miles west of the present site of the city of Walla Walla. Mr. Spaulding went to what is now Lewiston, Idaho.

Space forbids the rehearsal of any of the marvelous works of Dr. Whitman, by which he demonstrated the fertility of the soil and the vast resources of the country. He was joined in 1838 by Rev. Cushing Eells,* a royal helper just from Williams College and Hartford Seminary. Six years after Dr. Whitman's arrival he suddenly learned the plan of the Hudson's Bay Co. to possess the land and keep out the Americans. This determined him to proceed at once to Washington to inform Congress of the value of the country and the danger of its loss. It was October, 1842. Winter was already settling upon the blue mountains in sight to the eastward. His friends sought to prevent his going, believing it madness and death, but in vain. That winter's journey through the Rocky Mountains and across the continent four thousand miles, lasting through five winter months, through all perils, that Oregon might be saved to our common country, is surely unsurpassed in heroism in the annals of history. He arrived in Washington March 3, 1843, to find Secretary

*See frontispiece.

Webster negotiating with Lord Ashburton and ready to surrender this northwest territory to the British. Webster could hardly believe the country worth saving. President Tyler was more easily persuaded. Proceedings were delayed and Oregon saved. During the summer Dr. Whitman returned bringing nearly 1,000 immigrants, chiefly from Missouri, some of whom now survive.

Then the mission work went on four years longer. Dr. Whitman saw that the hostile forces of evil, inspired by the Company whose purposes he had defeated, were gathering strength against him. Yet he could say, like one of old, "Shall such a man as I flee." His hope was that U. S. troops would extend protection over this region before the storm burst. But it was too late; in 1847 the awful massacre took place. Mrs. Whitman was the only woman killed. The victims numbered some sixteen in all, the killing being at intervals during several days. Dr. Whitman was the first to fall, unresisting, with Bible in hand. Soon after Jesuit priests went to the scene and buried the bodies in shallow graves. These graves were ravaged by coyotes and wolves. The next summer soldiers came in from the Willamette valley, gathered up the scattered bones and remains and buried them in one common grave, a photogravure of which accompanies this sketch. Afterwards a little fence was constructed about it, and there it stands in a cattle pasture, utterly neglected to this day. The saviour for his country of 300,000 square miles possessing exhaustless resources in soil and mine, to say nothing of the commercial value of Puget Sound, already become the nation's pathway to Asia and the Orient, this man has not even a board, much less a stone, set up to mark his name. To us this seems a disgrace both to the state of Washington and to the nation. That hallowed grave should be to us what Plymouth Rock is to New England.

It was not till 1854 that the country was again open to Protestant missionaries and Americans. Dr. Cushing Eells, who had been stationed in the Spokane country and thus

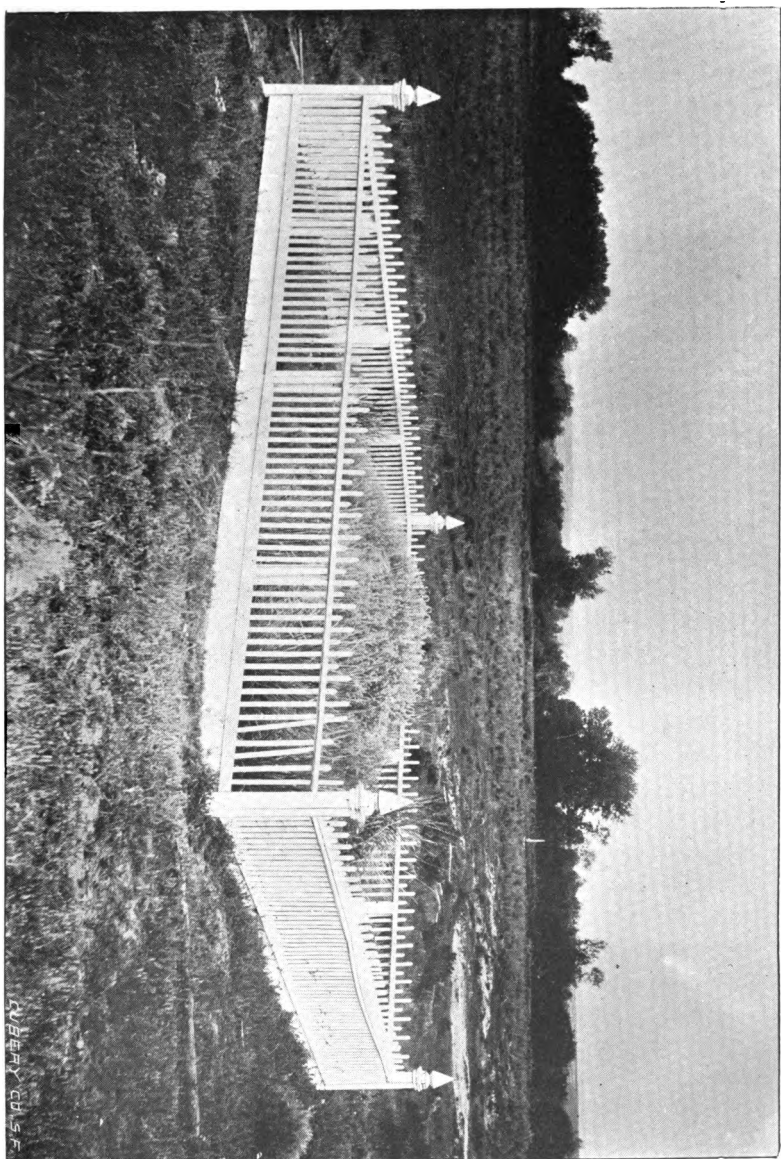
escaped the massacre, after being driven from the country spent the years of exile in the Willamette valley, and had a hand in the early days of Pacific University at Forest Grove. But his mind ever dwelt upon his martyred comrade whom he ever considered one of the greatest of America's great ones. The moment the Walla Walla country was opened and protection assured, he was ready to return to the old Wailatpu mission claim and carry on the work Dr. Whitman had left. This was in 1854. He soon determined to found an institution for higher Christian education in his name, as the noblest monument to such a name. Accordingly, as soon as there were sufficient inhabitants to warrant it, he opened "Whitman Seminary" at the mission station. This was in 1866. It was soon after moved to its present site in the city of Walla Walla. Rev. P. B. Chamberlain was for a time its principal. Afterwards for a number of years Dr. Eells himself conducted the work. It was then in its aims in advance of the needs of this region, but the public school system was then hardly under way. Hence it was of great value to the early settlers. In 1882 it received a charter from the legislature of the territory of Washington, and Prof. A. J. Anderson of Seattle was called to be its first president.

In 1883 Dr. Cushing Eells, already an old man of seventy-three, went to New England and succeeded in raising about \$11,000 as the beginning of an endowment. Mrs. N. F. Cobleigh also secured several thousand dollars, and this was used in transforming the small, old seminary building into a Ladies' Hall. The people of Walla Walla contributed enough to partly pay for a recitation building, which cost some \$16,000. Afterwards a small building costing some \$2,000 was built for a Chemical Laboratory. Six rooms for boys, giving accommodations for twelve boys, occupy the second story. In 1891 Pres. Anderson resigned, and Rev. James F. Eaton of North Adams, Mass., was called to the presidency. The courses of study were then reconstructed and lengthened so as to be about equivalent to those of our

colleges of the Mississippi Valley, coming short of our best New England colleges by about one year of work.

The field of the College is the entire state of Washington, Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains, and Idaho. All this vast region is naturally tributary to it. No other American college is surrounded by so vast a territory, nor one possessed of such varied resources. The first generation is still in possession, and as in most new countries its strength has been and is given to the development of the material comforts of civilization. Vast fortunes have been made already by a few, but the *many* are yet poor. The burden of constructing in one generation everything needed by modern civilization is very great. Rail-roads, public roads, bridges, telegraph lines, cities with all their wants—streets, water systems, sewerage, telephone, electric plants, street cars, houses, schools, public buildings, from the capital costing millions down to the town jail—all must be done by this generation and it is costly. Under such a pressure, combined with natural selfishness, the struggle for wealth is such as to appal the stoutest philanthropic heart. The interest in higher Christian education is as yet very small. The grave, and ever present question is, "How can the wants of our College and its work be met?" On the other hand, those in charge of it are nerved on by the over-whelming thought of the need for such work as it aims to do. Christian education alone can save this great northwest from the utter curse and blasting effects of mere mammonism.

Whitman Seminary was in advance of the needs of the country about it. Whitman College has fallen behind the present needs of this same country. Its equipments have not kept pace with the material development about it. Its Ladies' Hall will accommodate about twenty-five girls. Its men's apartments will give poor accommodations to twelve boys. Its recitation building is worth but a fraction of what it cost, being already nearly worn out. Its campus contains but six acres. Dr. Cushing Eells during his lifetime gave it about \$10,000 of his own earnings, besides securing all the



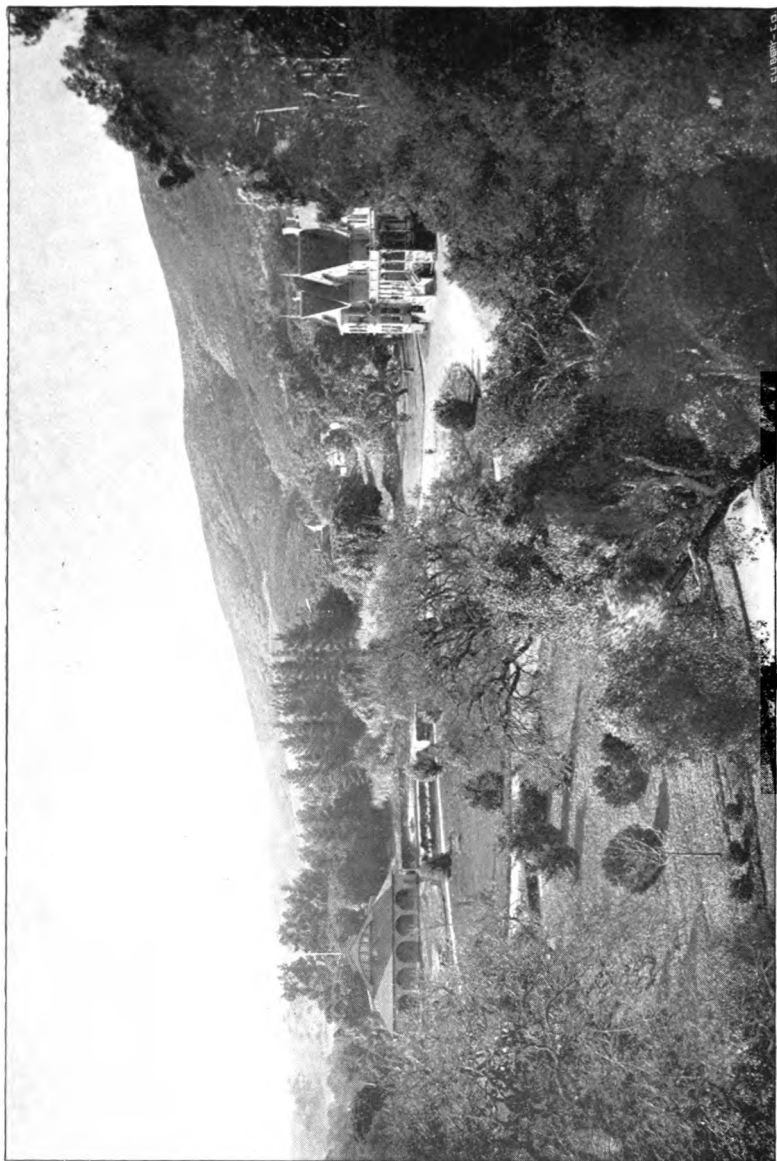
GRAVE OF MARCUS WHITMAN, M. D.

endowment it ever had, and which has been needed for running expenses. The College became more and more the one purpose for which this Christian hero lived. He said he wanted a worthy monument to that great man, Marcus Whitman; and at the same time, in this far northwest, a fountain of the greatest blessing to man—Christian education. He denied himself in life that these aims might be accomplished. In pursuit of his duties as a missionary he went up and down the state of Washington, sleeping oft-times under the open sky, living upon fifty cents a week and keeping his horse upon another fifty cents that he might save for the College. February 16th, 1893, he died. It was the anniversary of his eighty-third birthday. His will leaves the College his estate, valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000. What college in all our land has two such lives behind and in it as these of Marcus Whitman and Cushing Eells? It is the prayer and aim of the present administration of the College that the institution may embody their spirit. Will God in His providence bring to it resources sufficient to enable it to do its work? It is in peril. It has now no endowment. Tuitions pay about one-fourth of its expenses. The College and Education Society nobly helps it. A few of the trustees, especially its treasurer, Hon. J. F. Boyer, and Hon. Wm. Kirkman, whose recent death is a great loss, have aided much. Its present site was contributed by the late Dr. D. S. Baker.

The College needs a new site where it will have room to expand, it being impossible to enlarge the present grounds. Efforts looking toward this are under way, and hopes are entertained that in the near future this will be secured. The most urgent need of all is for endowment to support a faculty. And next to that, funds for buildings and equipment. Not less than one million dollars would be required to make it what this State already ought to have. If it is to continue its work at all, which may God grant, it must have very soon at least one hundred and fifty thousand in endowment and a like sum in equipment. Surely there are those

who love their country, whom the Christian heroism of the past, of which this College is the product, and the great opportunities for service to the kingdom of God here offered will touch and move so that this work shall go on. No other college in this State could ever fully take the place of Whitman. The traditions of its past are a great inspiring power and cannot fail to influence more and more the lives of the young who are trained within it. Its founder believed he was inspired of God to bring it into being. May its subsequent history prove his faith!

Address all communications to Pres. J. F. EATON, Walla Walla, Wash.



BELMONT SCHOOL FROM SIERRA HALL.

Belmont School,

Belmont, California.

For more than twenty-five years Hopkins Academy has borne witness to the interest that Congregationalists of the Pacific Coast take in secondary education. In May, 1893, the Academy was consolidated with Belmont School at Belmont, San Mateo County, California. This step was taken only after the most careful and protracted consideration and in the conviction that the interests of secondary education of the Christian type could be more effectively promoted by such a step than by the continuance of the Academy as a separate institution. The initiative of the project came from Mr. W. T. Reid, Head-Master and owner of the Belmont School. That institution was founded by him in 1885, and has been a signal success from the beginning. It has always been his purpose ultimately to deed the school to a board of directors as a public trust, with the hope that in future it might become a well-endowed secondary school of the highest grade. The announcement of a change of location and organization for Hopkins Academy seemed to Mr. Reid to offer suitable opportunity for realizing his hope. He accordingly offered, upon the most generous conditions, to make a gift of Belmont School to a board of trustees under the auspices of the Congregational Churches of California, on condition that the Hopkins Academy trustees would do the same with the property of that institution, and by thus combining the resources and good-will of the two schools make possible an early realization of the hopes of the founders of both. This offer appeared so advantageous that it was accepted.

Hopkins Academy has many friends to whom a few details about Belmont School may be of interest by way of introduction.

Immediately upon Mr. Reid's resignation from the presidency of the University of California in June, 1885, he was urged by a number of San Francisco gentlemen, interested in the advancement of liberal education on this Coast, to open a school for boys.

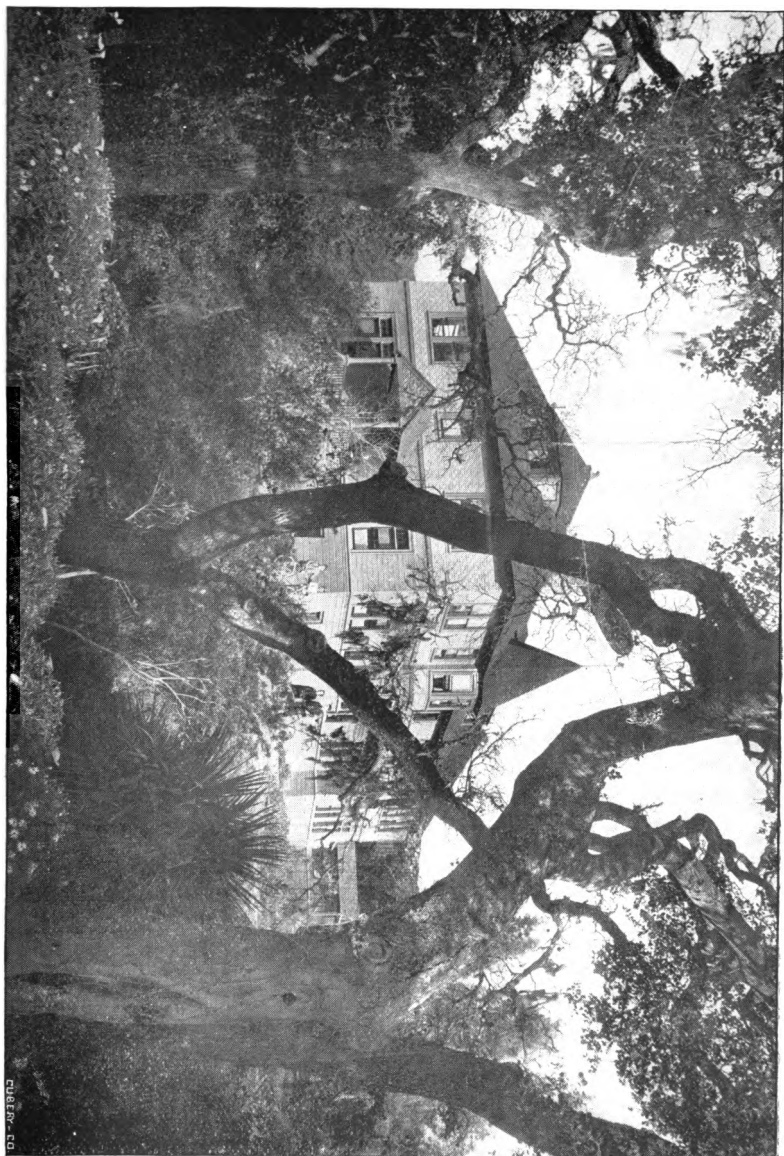
It had long been a cherished purpose of his to lay the foundation of a school that should eventually take rank with England's Rugby or New England's Exeter and Andover, and when this request was followed up by an offer from Mr. W. H. Martin and Mr. John Ballard to purchase for that purpose the property near Belmont known as the Ralston Cottage, Mr. Reid at once decided to enter upon the work.

The property thus put at his disposal could not have been more beautifully or advantageously situated. It is at the head of a little valley that runs back from the Bay. The range of hills to the west shelter it from the coast winds. In front lies the level floor of the valley rimmed in by the hills which limit, but do not obstruct, the view of the Bay and the Contra Costa hills beyond.

On this most attractive site Belmont School has grown rapidly from small beginnings. The house already on the place, together with a small cottage, furnished ample accommodation for twenty-five boys and was more than filled by the end of the first year.

Then followed, one by one, the School House, Sierra Hall and the Gymnasium, until a plant valued at \$100,000 served the needs of one hundred boys and ten teachers.

In the main building, which is itself formed by the union of the Head-Master's house, the cottage and the School House, the Head-Master and his family live with the younger boys. Sierra Hall is the Home of forty boys with their teachers. The rooms are light, attractive, and command delightful views of hill and valley. The Gymnasium is marked by many peculiarities of plan and structure, the result of an extended



BELMONT SCHOOL.—SIERRA HALL.

CHIEF-CO.

eastern trip by Mr. Reid, during which gymnasiums were visited from Baltimore to Boston. It contains a main floor sixty-five feet long and forty feet wide, and a running track in a gallery above lying wholly outside of the main floor. Aside from the main floor there are in the building an armory, a fencing room, shower rooms, dressing rooms, a locker room, a measuring and examination room and a director's room. On two sides there is a corridor seventeen feet wide for hand ball and other games and for drill during inclement weather. Close at hand lies the athletic field in which a duplicate of the famous Berkeley Oval of New York will invite the boys to foot-ball, base-ball and the various athletic contests. This property, by the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, becomes the foundation of Belmont School.

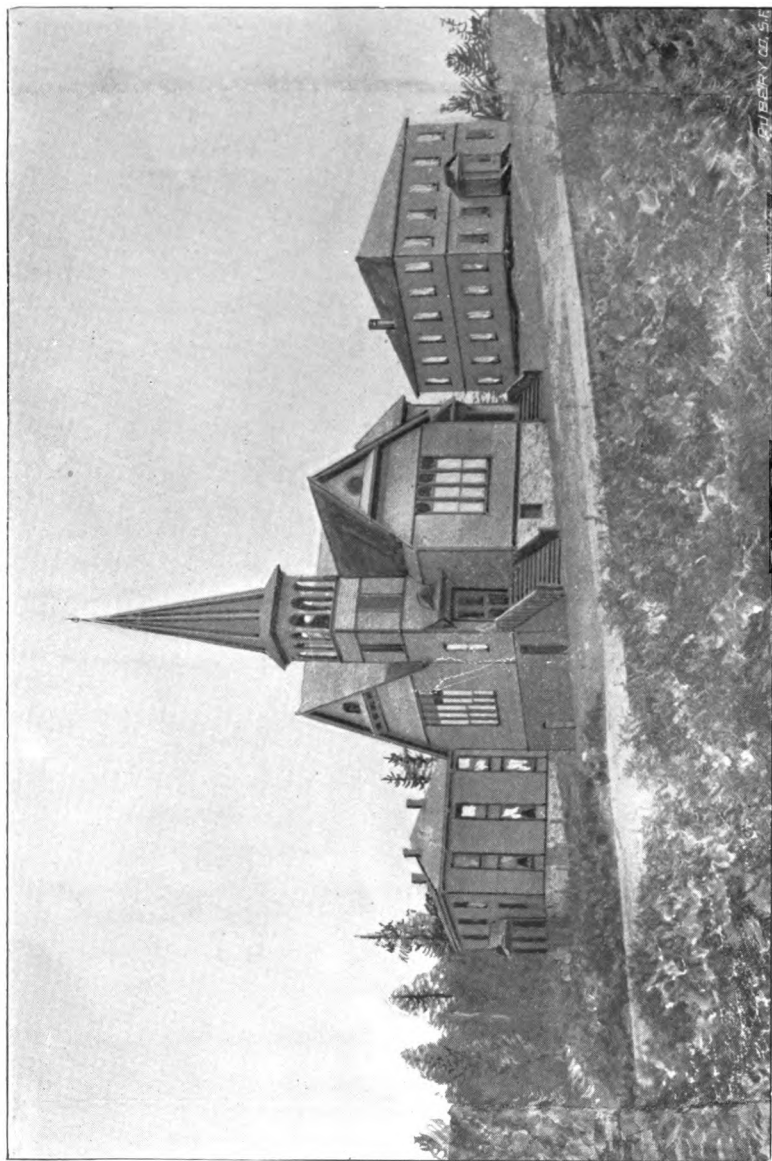
By the consolidation with Hopkins Academy the united institution becomes the possessor of a property valued at \$150,000, including nearly forty acres of highly improved grounds and a beautiful and healthy location. In addition to the buildings already erected others are in process of construction. These consist of a new dormitory to be known as Hopkins Hall, capable of housing fifty additional boys, together with a large study hall and recitation rooms, a new dining room and kitchen for the Upper School, a steam laundry, electric lighting and other minor appliances.

The success of Belmont School has been due from the first to the quality of its instruction and to the conscientious and pains-taking devotion of its teachers to the development of character. It is the only secondary school on the Coast, except high schools, and of these there are but seven, whose graduates are accredited to the University of California and to Leland Stanford Junior University in every course and in all the studies. Short as is the roll of Belmont's teachers, since it counts but eight years of life, it is proud to hold in that number three who are now in college chairs and others not unknown among educators for service by pen and counsel, and who have also been invited to attractive college chairs. With the increase in material resources the faculty also is

strengthened. Mr. T. G. Adams, a graduate of Yale and for two years Instructor in Physical Training at Williams College, has accepted the charge of gymnasium and athletic field. Mr. E. C. Morey, Instructor in the Roxbury Latin School, Boston, will guide the work in Latin and Greek. The Assistant Principal of the High School, Lincoln, Nebraska, will make the science teaching his care. Professor Newcomer, formerly a student at Berlin and Norway, leaves a college chair to instruct in Modern Languages at Belmont, and Principal E. D. Holmes of Minneapolis Academy brings the experience acquired in eight years of successful management to aid in the Lower School. Mrs. Jennie Morris Hughes, a lady of wide experience in elementary work in this State as well as in Massachusetts, will also hold a responsible position in the Lower School.

The faculty of Belmont, thus supplemented, gives warrant for the claim that few colleges in the West, and no other secondary school, is so strongly equipped.

Mr. Reid himself is to continue as Head-Master, that the traditions and standards to which Belmont owes its past success may be perpetuated. The aim of the combined institution will continue to be the same which has prevailed in its two constituents, the giving of a thorough educational training, careful physical development, refined manhood and elevated Christian character. It is confidently believed that no better school for these combined purposes can be found either on this Coast or even in the east.



Boys' Dormitory.

1st Congregational Church,
PUGET SOUND ACADEMY.

Recitation Hall.

LIBRARY OF THE

Puget Sound Academy,

Coupeville, Washington.

LOCATION.

This institution is located at Coupeville, the county seat of Island County, Washington, a thriving town or village having a population of about five hundred inhabitants, situated on Penn's Cove on Whidby Island, central between Seattle and Whatcom. The town has two growing churches and a good common school, thus furnishing an excellent place of residence for any who may wish to educate children.

INCORPORATION.

The trustees of Puget Sound Academy were incorporated under the general laws of Washington on September 4, 1886, and consist of a board of nine persons, a majority of whom must always be members in good standing of some evangelical Congregational church.

ITS PROPERTIES.

Prior to the organization of the legal body the citizens of Coupeville and vicinity subscribed a fund to the amount of thirty-five hundred dollars for the purchase of grounds, on which had been erected for another purpose a large building fairly suitable when completed for school purposes. This purpose they fully carried out.

Ten acres in another location and twenty in still another were donated at the same time by other residents of the vicinity.

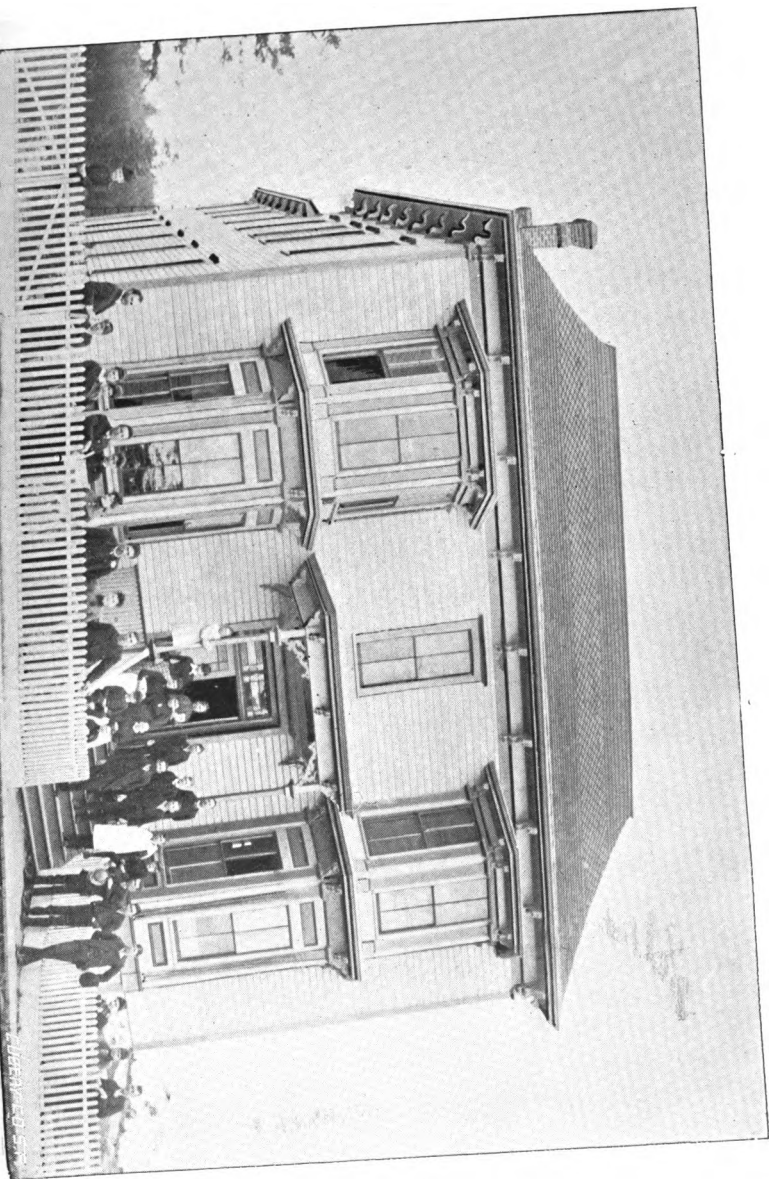
The latter lying adjoining the town was afterwards platted

in blocks and lots and is known as the "Academy Addition to the Town of Coupeville." The former was sold for one thousand dollars, and another ten acres lying on the ridge of the island, about midway between the two parts of the town and overlooking the water of the two bays on either side, was purchased for four hundred dollars for a campus and future site for the permanent buildings of the institution.

Immediately upon the legal incorporation of the trustees Rev. Clark C. Otis, who was largely instrumental in effecting its crystallization and who was then one of the board, was appointed its financial agent, and going to the east secured there the larger part of ten thousand dollars as an endowment fund. It was intended that this should be kept as a permanent income-producing fund, but the school outgrew the single building; and finding other needful shelter could not be rented, and believing that the Academy Addition as platted, if sold at merely its appraised value, would more than reimburse the endowment fund, the trustees could see no other way to supply a Boys' Dormitory and later a Recitation Hall than to erect these buildings in a plain but substantial manner on the permanent site. The trustees now have buildings sufficient to provide for a school of upwards of one hundred pupils, with property, at a very low estimate, of over twenty thousand dollars. The Academy Addition mentioned cannot be advantageously sold at the present time, but if the friends of Christian education could now provide an additional thirty thousand dollars to supplement the proceeds of this property when sold, the institution could immediately take a front rank among those of its grade in any of our new states.

STUDENTS AND STUDIES.

The largest number of students attending in one year and pursuing the studies of the several classes was ninety-six during 1889-90, of whom forty-four came from places away from the immediate vicinity of the town. Owing to the



PUGET SOUND ACADEMY.—LADIES' HALL AND BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

stringency of the times since, the numbers have gradually lessened to below half that number.

The courses of study aside from music and drawing are three—classical, scientific and normal.

All our graduates from the former course, applying, have been able to enter Oberlin and other eastern colleges without conditions and have stood well with their classes.

ITS CLAIMS AND NEEDS.

This is the Congregational academy for western Washington. It is endorsed by both local and state associations, and so far as known its management is approved.

It needs the further endowment, as stated, of \$30,000. If in addition annual scholarships of \$25 each or permanent scholarships of \$300 each could be provided, very deserving persons of both sexes could be interested in the matter of obtaining a higher Christian education, whose attention would perhaps never otherwise be drawn to secure it. We commend this school to all friends of Christian education in the Pacific northwest.

Further inquiry can be made of any of the officers, of the trustees, or of the Principal.

Rev. CHARLES E. NEWBERRY,
Principal.

Coupeville, Island Co., Wash.

Address the Secretary, Rev. SAMUEL GREENE, at office, 515 Bell Street, Seattle, Washington, or the Principal at Coupeville.

Ahtanum Academy,

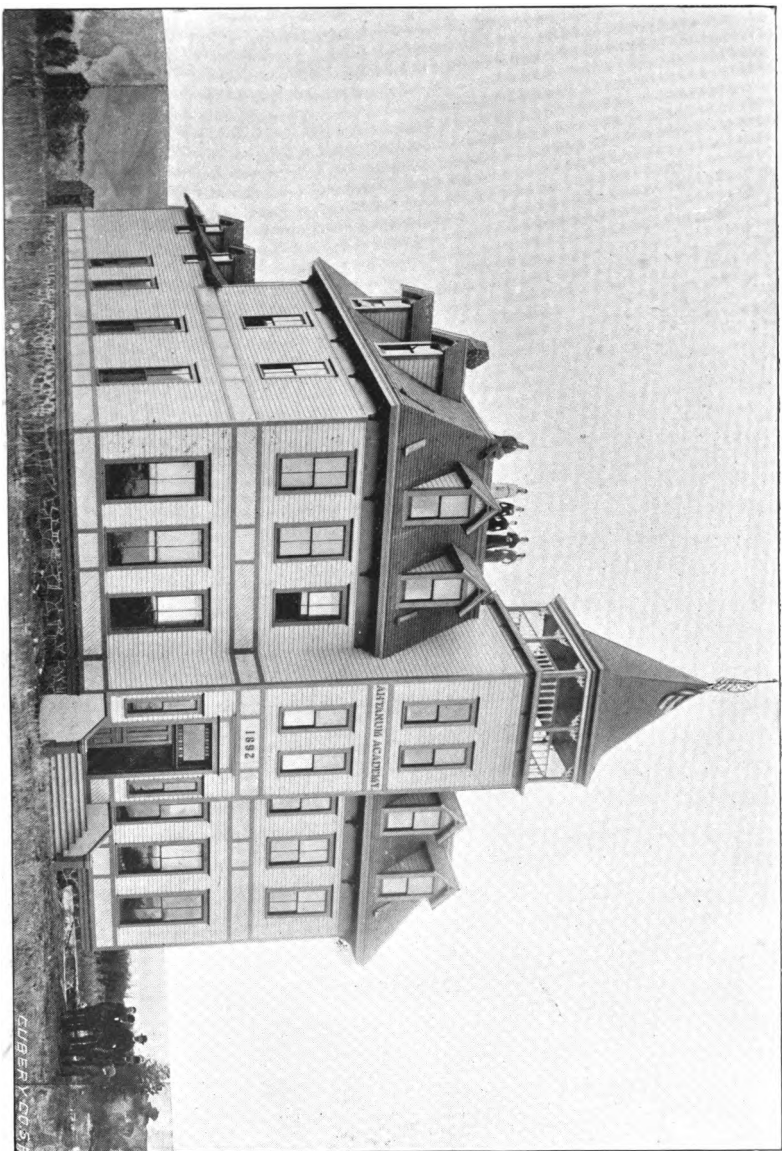
North Yakima, Washington.

This institution has just completed its first year of school, which was opened in September, 1892, with Professor W. M. Heiney as Principal, Mrs. Ella Stair as Assistant Principal, Mrs. Lillian Heiney as Instructor in Music and Rev. F. McConaughy as Instructor in Greek. At the beginning of the winter term Professor Heiney accepted the superintendency of the public schools of North Yakima, and Rev. F. McConaughy succeeded him as Principal of Ahtanum Academy with Mrs. McConaughy as Assistant and Matron.

The Academy is located in the Ahtanum Valley, eight miles west of North Yakima. It is the only institution that stands for the higher education in central Washington, except the State Normal School at Ellensburg. Properly endowed and in the hands of competent teachers it will soon have all the scholars that can be accommodated. The only fear that can be entertained is concerning money to provide suitable buildings and secure an able corps of teachers.

The first building is an attractive and substantial one, having three stories and a wing in which are dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and three rooms on the second floor. The cost of the building and furnishing was about \$8,000. The building is very complete in all its arrangements, having bath-rooms on the upper floors supplied with both hot and cold water. Much of the convenience of the building is due to the architect and builder, Mr. John A. Williams.

The courses of study provided for are as follows: preparatory, teacher's, business, scientific, classic, music and art. The school will not be conducted on a sectarian basis, but will stand for Christian education.



ALTANUM ACADEMY.

The principal supporter of this school has been Dea. Fenn B. Woodcock, who gave sixty acres of fine land which has been divided into acre lots and is offered for sale to those desiring a home near such an institution. Mr. Woodcock also paid \$1,000 subscribed by his son Charles just before his death. Many others in the valley have done all they could to advance the interest of the school and provide for its financial wants. The school also has many warm friends in North Yakima. But notwithstanding all that has been done an embarrassing debt of \$5,000 rests upon the school, and it must find friends to help provide for this if it is to go forward and do successfully the work before it. Persons who have money cannot find better investments or more worthy objects of benevolence than these young institutions in the growing communities of the west. The possibilities of such a Christian force are hard to comprehend. Christian education must be the chief ally of the home missionary as it is of the foreign missionary.

The establishing of Ahtanum Academy was a thought that the lamented Dr. G. H. Atkinson carried in mind for years, when he was superintendent of home missions in Oregon and Washington. But the country was not yet ready for it and the money was not here to equip and run such a school. Dr. Atkinson died without seeing the realization of his hopes. But now the institution is no longer a thought but a fact, and it has a bright future before it. There is a great need of just such an institution in central Washington. Especially does Congregationalism in this part of the State need the stimulus and the help of such an institution.

The ambition of the founders of this Academy is to make it an attractive and profitable place for young people desiring an education. The rooms are pleasant and the boarding department is complete. Board and room are offered to young people for \$3.50 per full week of seven days and for \$2.50 per school week of five days.

Persons desiring information concerning the Academy may address DEA. FENN B. WOODCOCK, North Yakima, Washington.

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